

## Nixon Is Ready to Announce Accord As Kissinger Returns to Washington

### 2 Sides to Sign Truce on Saturday, With Fighting to Stop on Sunday

### Day of Mourning Proclaimed for Lyndon Johnson

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The nation will observe a day of mourning Thursday for former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who died of a heart attack at his Texas ranch yesterday.

The 36th President, who was 64, was taken by helicopter in midafternoon to San Antonio, where he was pronounced dead. Secret Service agents had discovered him lying on the floor of his bedroom after suffering an apparent heart attack.

His passing, only four weeks after the death of former President Harry S. Truman, shocked the nation and brought hundreds of tributes. Mr. Johnson was the only living former President after Mr. Truman's death.

His body lay in state today in the Lyndon B. Johnson Library on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. It will be flown to Washington tomorrow aboard Air Force One, the presidential plane, for a state funeral.

President Nixon proclaimed Thursday as a national day

of mourning and directed that flags—already at half-staff honoring Mr. Truman—be displayed at half-staff for 30 days. In a message to Congress today formally announcing the death of his predecessor, Mr. Nixon said:

"The whole story of the Johnson years in the White House remains to be told, and history has yet to make its judgment. But millions of Americans will always remember a bitter day in November, 1963, when so many of our people doubted the very future of this republic, when so many were stunned at the very idea that an American chief of state could be assassinated in this age and so many abroad were fearful about the future course of the American democracy."

"And Lyndon Johnson rose above the doubt and the fear to hold this nation on course until we rediscovered our faith in ourselves."

In his proclamation of mourning, Mr. Nixon said: "Although he will no longer walk among us, Lyndon Johnson's influence on our times, which often seemed so much larger than life, cannot be stolen from us by death."

"Not only the things that he did, but also the spirit with which he did them, will be remembered long after time heals our sorrow at his leaving."

Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson, her two daughters and other members of the family, will fly with the body to Washington aboard the same airplane that brought the slain President John F. Kennedy back from Dallas a decade ago. The family has accepted an invitation from Mr. Nixon to stay at Blair House, the official government guest house, across the street from the White House.

A horse-drawn caisson will bear the former President's body in a procession tomorrow afternoon from the Ellipse behind the White House to Capitol Hill.

Obituary appears on Page 4. Tributes and world reaction on Page 5.



Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson and daughter Lynda Robb stand at head of casket containing body of former President Lyndon B. Johnson as it was placed on catafalque at the Lyndon Johnson Library in Austin.

Mr. Johnson's body will lie in state in the Rotunda under the Capitol dome until Thursday morning, when it will be borne to the National City Christian Church, where he was buried.

After a funeral service, which is expected to be attended by Mr. Nixon and other American and foreign dignitaries, Mr. Johnson's body will be flown to Texas for burial in the family cemetery on the LBJ Ranch at Johnson City.

The New York and American Stock Exchanges said they would close Thursday in observance of the mourning day.

Mr. Nixon has directed that all federal agencies, except those engaged in the national security, be closed on Thursday.

Today, those who knew the late President best, friends and neighbors from the Texas hill country, filed by his body in the great marble hall of the LBJ Library in Austin. Mr. Johnson lay in state in a gray metal casket at the top of the stairs in front of a black marble pylon.

A military guard drawn from the Fifth Army's "Hell on Wheels" Division stood by.

Mrs. Johnson, 60, her two daughters, Mrs. Luci Nugent

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger returned to Washington tonight following a 16-hour visit here to initiate a cease-fire agreement with the North Vietnamese.

Before Mr. Kissinger's plane had even arrived back in Washington, the White House announced that President Nixon would go on television at 10 p.m. Washington time, 0300 GMT and 4 a.m. Paris time to address the nation on the Vietnam negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger shunned contact with newsmen when his Air Force jetliner arrived at Andrews Air Base. He walked directly to a helicopter waiting to take him to the White House at 6:15 p.m.

Mr. Nixon is expected to announce that Secretary of State William P. Rogers will leave for Paris this week to formally sign Saturday the agreement ending the war in Vietnam.

The cease-fire is expected to begin within 24 hours of the signature.

The October draft agreement between the two nations stipulated that, following the initialing, "the foreign ministers of the two countries will officially sign the accord in Paris."

Press Conference

Le Duc Tho, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator who initiated the agreement today with Mr. Kissinger, announced a press conference for tomorrow afternoon. He is expected to indicate the arrival here during the week of Nguyen Duy Trinh, the North Vietnamese foreign minister.

Following the official signature by the two countries, there is expected to be a quadripartite signing including the two South Vietnamese participants, the Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said that, before his address, the President will meet his cabinet and a bipartisan group of congressional leaders. He said that Mr. Nixon would meet with a larger group of congressional leaders tomorrow.

The initialing of the agreement occurred during a four-hour session here at the Hotel Majestic, where the regular weekly session of the talks have been held for almost four years. The meeting broke up with smiles and handshakes from Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger, the two men who handled the bulk of the private negotiations.

It was at the Hotel Majestic that the North Vietnamese announced on Oct. 26 that a draft agreement had been completed and that the two sides had agreed to sign it Oct. 30, a week before the U.S. elections. The same day, Mr. Kissinger held his now famous press conference announcing that "peace is at hand."

But peace was not declared on Oct. 30. The United States, after consultations with the Saigon government, asked for "one more negotiating session." Instead, two more sessions were held before negotiations broke off on Dec. 13 and Mr. Kissinger returned to Washington to accuse Hanoi of a "charade."

There followed, between Dec. 18 and Dec. 31, 13 days of intense bombing of North Vietnam, which the Hanoi delegation here

said was "aimed at wiping out several populated areas in Hanoi and a number of provinces of North Vietnam." An unprecedented number of B-52 bombers were brought down by improved Communist anti-aircraft techniques.

Following the bombing halt, Mr. Kissinger returned here Jan. 9 for one more week of negotiating after which both sides spoke of progress. When Mr. Kissinger returned to Washington on Jan. 13, after posing for pictures with Mr. Tho, it became apparent that

the main negotiations were over, and what followed was completing the language of the protocols for the agreement.

The technical experts from both sides continued their daily meetings and, as late as yesterday, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



ALL SMILES—Le Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger after their meeting yesterday in Paris.

### Pre-Truce Land Grab Expected

## Saigon Alerts Forces for Red Push

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—South Vietnamese troops throughout the country have been put on full alert and security measures in the major cities are being sharply intensified in anticipation of Communist attacks before the signing of a cease-fire agreement.

Military spokesmen said that today and tomorrow a battalion of 300 to 500 military police and an equal number of combat police—soldiers who are commanded by the police—would begin taking up positions on street corners in Saigon and on the main highways into the capital. Similar forces have been ordered to reinforce the regular police in such cities as Da Nang, Hue, Pleiku and Can Tho.

One senior officer said that there would be an intensification of inspections of identification papers—a check which is usually random—and that vehicles entering cities would be searched thoroughly for contraband.

In addition, he said, the police have been ordered to sweep through residential sections after the 11 p.m. curfew and make house-to-house inspections to insure that only the authorized residents are present.

Toward the end of last October, when a cease-fire first seemed at hand, Communist troops occupied about 30 hamlets near Saigon in a series of quick thrusts.

Allied officials say that orders have been issued for a similar drive now, but they strongly doubt the Communists' ability to duplicate their earlier success.

With this in mind, some critics say they believe that the heightened state of vigilance has been ordered out of concern for a

political rather than a military threat to the Saigon government. The measures outlined by the officers were reportedly included in broad instructions for cease-fire preparations that President Nguyen Van Thieu ordered in a meeting with principal military commanders last Wednesday.

During the meeting, the president is said to have reminded the commanders that in the current state of martial law, as decreed by Mr. Thieu, the police and armed forces are authorized to shoot on the spot people who incite riots and "applaud the Communists."

He also pointed out that they were empowered to summarily arrest anyone who:

- Distributes Communist propaganda or flies a Communist flag.
- Interferes with government officials attempting to maintain order.
- Urges others to move to areas controlled by the Communists.
- Engages in political activities as a "neutralist or pro-Communist."
- Issues currency to the Communists.

According to the semi-official (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Hussein Reported Prepared To Talk Peace With Israel

By Terence Smith

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan is prepared to open negotiations with Israel on a peace settlement if the Israelis will indicate some flexibility on the critical issue of Jerusalem, in the view of authoritative sources here.

The sources, who are familiar with the king's thinking but declined to be identified, said that Hussein was prepared to take such a step in spite of the strong criticism it would inevitably arouse in the Arab world.

The sources added that the king had been discussing with his aides in recent weeks a possible compromise proposal that conceivably could provide the basis for an agreement with Israel.

The idea, which has been at least indirectly communicated to the Israeli government, involves

the return of the Christian and Moslem quarters of the Old City, including the Moslem holy places, to Jordanian sovereignty. The Jewish and Armenian quarters of the Old City and all of the New City would remain Israeli under such an arrangement.

Such a proposal, the sources said, would partly fulfill the king's often stated requirement that the principle of Jordanian sovereignty must be restored in Jerusalem. It would also leave all but a small area of the city under Israeli control.

Hussein is expected to discuss the idea with American officials during his visit to Washington, which is scheduled for the first week of next month. Israeli Premier Golda Meir is due to visit Washington March 1. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Measure Is Described as Temporary

## Swiss Float Franc to Stem Inflow of Capital

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Smithsonian currency align-

ment temporarily lost another significant today when Switzerland decided to float its currency and further notice to avoid untied capital inflows.

The dollar declined sharply last European currencies as an immediate reaction, but later reversed partly without help from other banks. To some observers, the problem appears to be not so much general weakness of the dollar, but rather the intensity of the demand for capital which can now move from one city to another.

To keep the Swiss franc from floating too far upward, the national bank reintroduced a regulation requiring commercial banks

to introduce a two-tier foreign-exchange market yesterday to stave off the possibility of such a move.

After the Swiss national bank absorbed about \$80 million yesterday to keep the Swiss franc within its Smithsonian trading limits, it announced this morning that it would stay out of the market until further notice.

Temporary Measure

Michel de Rivaz, a director of the national bank, said that the float would be temporary and possibly last only a few days, as occurred last summer.

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### Foreman Stops Frazier in 2d To Win Title

George Foreman, the flag-waving Olympic gold-medalist winner of 1968, became the world heavyweight champion in a stunning upset Monday night when he pounded Joe Frazier to the canvas six times before the referee stopped the fight after one minute 35 seconds of the second round.

Foreman, given little chance before the fight, quickly overpowered the slugger, shorter Frazier, knocking him down three times in the first round and three times in the second as an astonished crowd of



George Foreman

38,000 watched the slaughter in the National Stadium in Kingston, Jamaica.

Details on Page 15.

## 5,000 Evacuated as Volcano Rupts on Island Off Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A volcanic eruption opened an island off Iceland's south coast early today, forcing an exodus of nearly 5,000 inhabitants.

The volcano, dormant for some 30 years, came to life without warning and blasted a rift a mile and a half long in Westmanland, one of a group of 15 volcanic islands and lighting up the sky for hundreds of miles.

The first inhabitants of the island, a town, Westmannseyr, fled the spectacle from the beach. But as hot ashes and molten lava began to shower the homes, the mayor ordered evacuation of all except a few hundred men.

A what was described here as the biggest mass transportation in Iceland's history, the islanders were hastily ferried out by boats, helicopters and aircraft—most

them by Coast Guard craft and fishing boats. Aircraft had to

brave intense heat and fall-out to use the tiny airfield, situated at the foot of the volcanic cone.

By noon only about 800 men were left on the island. The eruption showed no sign of slackening, and officials said more men would be evacuated to the mainland. The refugees were taken to reception centers in Reykjavik schools.

The only casualty reported was a horse, which fell into the rift when the ground opened beneath it. A home at the easternmost end of the town was engulfed by boiling lava, but the occupants escaped in their nightclothes.

In the early afternoon, eyewitnesses said volcanic activity had increased, particularly toward the northern end of the rift nearest the town.

The rift swings away from the town and far into the sea, where the eruption is forming new islands. Officials said this

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)







# Cardinals Protest Libertarians Praise, Catholics Attack U.S. Abortion Ruling

By Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Supreme Court's decision on abortion was splitting predictable lines, as leaders of the Roman Catholic Church assailed the ruling while libertarians and women's rights activists praised it.

The court ruled yesterday that a woman's doctor should be the judge of whether to permit an abortion during the first six months of pregnancy. The decision could force almost every state to liberalize its abortion laws.

In the forefront of Roman Catholic reaction were Terence Cardinal Cooke, archbishop of New York, and John Cardinal Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia. He is also the president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Cardinal Cooke issued a statement calling the court's action "a shocking and horrifying decision." Krol called the decision "an unspeakable tragedy for this nation."

But William Bairds, a crusader birth control and abortion, led the decision "a triumph" at a long struggle. "I'm delighted to see that our position—that women have the right to control their own bodies—has been vindicated," he said.

# House Caucus If Democrats Vote Reform

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Democrats in the U.S. House of Representatives broke the grip of the seniority system yesterday. The 240-member party caucus decided to require a vote on each committee chairman at the start of each Congress.

It also adopted a resolution committing the caucus votes to be taken by secret ballot if requested by one-fifth of the members present.

The closed-door caucus then began the lengthy process of electing, alphabetically by committee, on the 21 chairmen. It approved reappointments of two chairmen—both from Texas—before adjourning. It still has to vote on the other chairmen and consider other party and procedural reforms.

Rep. W. R. Poage was approved as chairman of the Agriculture Committee by a secret vote of 20 to 48. Rep. George H. Mahon was approved as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, 20 to 19. After Rep. Poage's nomination was submitted to a secret ballot, he insisted on a secret vote on Rep. Mahon, and may have set a precedent for the voting.

The actions require routine confirmations by the entire House. A major criticism of the seniority system for picking committee chairmen is that it tended to elevate conservative members on one-party districts in the South, who then impeded progressive legislation.

Reformers feel that an automatic caucus vote, with the possibility of a chairman being rejected, would make a chairman more responsive to the wishes of the majority of the party. House Republicans voted two years ago to require secret votes on ranking minority members of committees.

The Democrats reached their decision yesterday after four hours of closed debate. They rejected several alternatives, including a proposal that the vote not be secret but recorded, which could require members to disclose their positions.

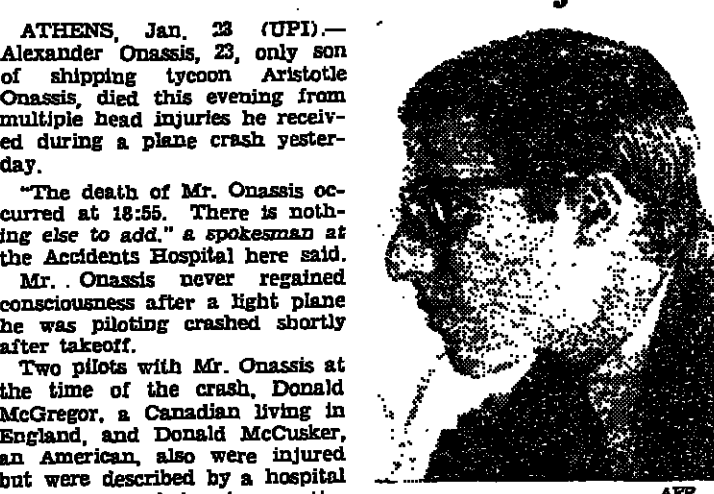
The caucus also approved a provision that all members be eligible to membership on one major committee if they wish.

They also approved a rule that no member may serve on more than one major committee and that members of the three party committees—Rules, Appropriations and Ways and Means—may serve on no other committee.



Aristotle Onassis and his former wife Tina entering Athens hospital to hear report on son's condition.

# Only Son of Onassis Dies From Plane Crash Injuries



Alexander Onassis

ATHENS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Alexander Onassis, 23, only son of shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis, died this evening from multiple head injuries he received during a plane crash yesterday.

The death of Mr. Onassis occurred at 18:55. There is nothing else to add," a spokesman at the Accidents Hospital here said.

Mr. Onassis never regained consciousness after a light plane he was piloting crashed shortly after takeoff.

Two pilots with Mr. Onassis at the time of the crash, Donald McGregor, a Canadian living in England, and Donald McCusker, an American, also were injured but were described by a hospital spokesman as being in a satisfactory condition. Mr. McCusker has a serious but not critical brain concussion.

Plane Stalled

Airport sources said the Piaggio, a twin-engine plane from the elder Mr. Onassis' yacht, Christina, stalled as it was going over the end of the Athens Airport runway.

"It must have been about 60 yards above the ground when it suddenly dropped and crashed," an airport official said.

A pilot who saw the wreckage at the side of the runway when he brought an airliner in to land said the fuselage and the cockpit of the Piaggio were tangled up and the two wings were broken, but there was no sign of fire.

Doctors declared Mr. Onassis "clinically dead" hours before his heart stopped beating. Two blood clots had been removed from his brain.

The young Mr. Onassis' mother, the former Tina Livanos, his father and stepmother, the former Mrs. John F. Kennedy, and the woman he wanted to marry, Baroness Fiona von Thyssen, all visited his bedside during the morning. They were seen leaving the hospital later.

Alexander was born April 30, 1949, in New York. He was educated with his sister, Christina, in Switzerland, where his mother spent most of her time until she divorced Mr. Onassis in 1969.

As a teen-ager, Alexander took a liking to cars and thereafter devoted much of his time to fast cars and planes.

His father named him president of Olympic Aviation, an affiliate of Olympic Airways. In 1971, whereupon young Onassis took up flying.

Alexander never approved of his father's 1968 marriage to the former first lady of the United States.

"I did not need a stepmother, but my father needed a wife," he was quoted as having said at the time.

# Black Muslims Are Accused In Murder of 7 in Washington

By John Hanrahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The leader of the Hanafi Muslims, seven of whose members were murdered here Thursday, said yesterday that the killers were in retaliation for his criticisms of Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslims.

"Don't mess with Messenger Elijah," one of the killers shouted as he fled the scene, Hassan Abdul Khaalis said at a press conference at the mass murder scene.

The remarks were made, Mr. Khaalis said, as he chased several men he believes to be the killers away from the house, which is the headquarters of the Hanafi organization.

Mr. Khaalis also said that his daughter, Almina, one of two survivors of the slaughter, had told him that one of the killers, before shooting her in the head, said to her that "Hassan should expect this for writing such letters."

Mr. Khaalis said this was a reference to letters he had written to Muslim ministers around the country "exposing" wrongdoing by asking the questions.

Trial in 3d Week

The questioning occurred as the Watergate trial entered its third week here. Two former officials of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, James W. McCord Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy, are on trial on charges of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping and eavesdropping in connection with the June 17 break-in at the Democratic National Committee's Watergate headquarters. Five other men, including White House consultant R. Howard Hunt Jr., already have pleaded guilty to the charges.

Mr. Baldwin had testified Friday that ordinarily he had turned over to Mr. McCord the logs of telephone conversations held in Democratic party headquarters which he monitored from a hotel across the street. On one occasion, Mr. Baldwin testified, Mr. McCord instructed him to put some logs in an envelope, put a name on the front and deliver it to a guard at the re-election committee headquarters.

Asked Friday if he could recall the name, Mr. Baldwin said he could not. Asked if he knew of his "own personal knowledge" who got the logs, Mr. Baldwin said he did not.

Mr. Baldwin returned to the witness stand yesterday for cross-examination. Under questioning by Mr. McCord's lawyer, Gerald A. Alch, Mr. Baldwin testified that he had monitored the telephone conversations under the impression that what he was doing was legal. Mr. Baldwin, a former FBI agent who has been given immunity from prosecution to testify, said he had gotten this impression because of several factors, including correspondence which Mr. McCord had shown him with the Federal Communications Commission and that Mr. McCord worked for the re-election committee.

"And wasn't another one of the factors," Mr. Alch asked, "your knowledge that your surveillance was in some way connected with security?"

"Connected with security and to the people it was going to, that is correct," Mr. Baldwin replied.

Mr. Alch has conceded that Mr. McCord was involved in bugging the Democratic headquarters, but asserts that the bugging was legal because it was intended to find out about possible violence aimed at the re-election committee.

Under questioning by Judge Sirica, Mr. Baldwin said of the name he wrote on the envelope that "the only thing I can recall is when the name was given me—the first name—I assumed it was the last name." He said that in trying to remember the name, "I used the reference Glenn, because a friend of mine, his last name is Father Glenn."

Judge Sirica did not pursue the point but later under cross-examination by Mr. Liddy's lawyer, Peter Maroules, Mr. Baldwin expanded his explanation, saying he "wrote the first name down as being the last name . . . then I was given the second name that I could not spell and as I recall it was a German-sounding name."

Mr. Baldwin also said that when he talked to the FBI, he "used an analogy" when he suggested the name was Glenn. Glenn, Mr. Baldwin said, "was not the name; it was just given as an analogy."

# Sirica Says 'All the Facts Have Not Been Developed'

# Watergate Judge Questions Witness on Forgotten Name

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Saying that "all the facts have not been developed by either side," chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica intervened in the questioning of a key government witness in the Watergate bugging trial yesterday to add the name of a person to whom he addressed logs of illegally tapped telephone conversations.

The witness, Alfred C. Baldwin, repeated that he could not recall the name. During subsequent testimony, Mr. Baldwin said he person had a first name like last name and a "German-sounding last name." At one point, Mr. Baldwin testified, he asked out a name from an FBI list similar to the name of a Nixon campaign aide. But that name "wasn't picked as being the person," Mr. Baldwin said.

Judge Sirica repeatedly has said that he intends to find out who—if anyone—was involved in the Watergate incident. He prefaced his questioning of Mr. Baldwin by asserting that it was "perfectly proper" and that he was not "accusing anybody of any

wrongdoing" by asking the questions.

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# Fight Erupts Near Post on Irish Border

# 5 Armed Men Flee British Army Fire

BELFAST, Jan. 23 (UPI)—British soldiers chased two gunmen across the border into the Irish Republic today after a gun battle near Londonderry, the army said.

An army spokesman said that a sentry at the border post between Londonderry and Muff spotted two armed men running through a hedge. While he was calling for reinforcements they opened fire on his post.

Soldiers fired back and after an exchange of rifle fire the two men ran across the border into the republic.

In the Roman Catholic Creggan district of Londonderry, a gang of about 25 youths attacked an army patrol with stones early today. One soldier was slightly injured.

In Dublin, police said that they were now satisfied that several rounds of ammunition, which washed ashore on the southwest coast of Ireland during the weekend, had been lost overboard from a ship on Dec. 6.

Loss Reported

A police spokesman, who declined to identify the ship, said the loss had been reported to police at the time.

The ammunition consisted of star shells, which are used to illuminate battlefields at night, he said.

Their discovery touched off an extensive air and sea search of the isolated coastline.

In London, Conservative members of Parliament offered a motion condemning the Independent Broadcasting Authority for allowing an interview with IRA leader David O'Connell to be broadcast during the weekend.

In December, Premier Jack Lynch dismissed the directors of Radio Telefis Eireann, the state broadcasting network, for allowing an interview with former IRA chief of staff Sean MacStiofain to be broadcast.

# Gasoline Pumps Stay Closed No Relief in Sight for Belgium As Oil Strikers Balk at Plan

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Union members today balked at new government proposals aimed at ending the nine-day-old strike in Belgium's oil industry, their leaders said.

Meanwhile, gasoline pumps were closed all over Belgium today, following an Economics Ministry decision banning for the indefinite future the sale of fuel except to those in priority categories such as physicians, ambulance operators, transporters of perishable goods and those maintaining public services.

Offer Rejected

The 5,000 workers in Belgium's oil refineries and distribution centers went on strike Jan. 13, rejecting a wage-increase compromise proposed by a Labor Ministry mediator.

After a 12-hour session that lasted until 4 a.m. today, the mediator proposed another wage settlement, which eliminated the previous plan for a differential giving higher rates to refinery workers. The new proposal, for one pay scale halfway between the separate rates previously suggested for refinery workers and distribution workers, was explained by union delegates to their membership today.

The workers' initial reaction was in general negative, union officials said. They also said the offer did not meet workers' demands concerning "third party" work.

Workers are opposing the tendency in the oil industry to hand over distribution to these

# Kidnappers Fail To Set Spanish Millionaire Free

From Wire Dispatches

PAMPLONA, Spain, Jan. 23.—Basque guerrillas, saying that ransom demands had not been met, called off the planned release tonight of Spanish millionaire Felipe Huarte one week after he was abducted from his Pamplona home.

Sources relaying the information from Bayonne, France, said too much police security and doubts that labor demands would be honored after Mr. Huarte's release complicated the plan to free him.

The sources added, "We are prepared to hold Mr. Huarte for a year if necessary."

Earlier information from the guerrillas had said the 43-year-old industrialist would be freed by midnight tonight by the kidnapers, acting for the banned Basque separatist organization ETA.

"We have fulfilled all the kidnapers' demands, and we expect his release imminently," the industrialist's elder brother, Juan, told reporters at the family home.

ETA publicly demanded the ransom of 114 workers dismissed from one of Mr. Huarte's factories for staging illegal strikes to back demands for improved employment conditions and back pay.

Neither family nor officials have denied reports that ETA was also asking for a 50-million-peseta (\$787,000) cash ransom.

# Britain, East Germany Start Talks on Ties

LONDON, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—British and East German negotiators held talks here today aimed at establishing diplomatic relations.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said that the discussions, which began this morning, would continue tomorrow. He declined to give any details of the talks, which he described as preliminary.

# Rome Police Free Getty Grandson

ROME, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Paul Getty, grandson of the oil magnate said to be the richest man in the world, was released from jail yesterday after a magistrate cleared him of charges of taking part in a violent demonstration.

Mr. Getty, 18, the son of Paul Getty Jr., was arrested during fighting around the old Trastevere quarter of Rome in which leftists allegedly hurled 200 gasoline bombs. The demonstrators were trying to force their way to the building where the Italian neo-Fascist party was holding its congress.

Mr. Getty was among 64 persons, including a number of girls, arrested during the fighting. The multimillionaire's grandson lives in Trastevere and spends much of his time painting.

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# Lyndon Baines Johnson, the 36th President of the United States

## 'I Want To Be The President Who Helped to End Hatred...'

"I SHALL not seek, and I will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your President," Lyndon Baines Johnson told a startled nationwide television audience the night of March 31, 1968.

Despite the fact that the nation was frustrated and angry about the war in Vietnam, troubled by racial strife, and caught up in inflation, most Americans had assumed that Mr. Johnson, the highly political and mightily proud 36th President of the United States, would run for re-election in 1968.

But in his televised speech, Mr. Johnson first gave the long-awaited word that he had ordered a major reduction in the bombing of North Vietnam and called for peace talks.

Then, after acknowledging that there was "division in the American house," he added his withdrawal statement, which had not been in his prepared text:

### Shattered Dream

"What we won when all of our people were united must not now be lost in suspicion, distrust, selfishness and politics among our people. Believing this as I do, I have concluded that I should not permit the presidency to become involved in the partisan divisions that are developing in this political year."

Then he said he would not be a candidate for another term.

With these electrifying words, Mr. Johnson in effect admitted the shattering of a dream he had cherished, since the day a madman's bullet killed his predecessor and made him President, that he would restore peace and serenity to the American people.

He set forth those goals in a ringing speech before a joint session of Congress on March 15, 1968. "This is the richest and most powerful country which ever occupied this globe," he said. "The might of past empires is little compared to ours. But I do not want to be the President who built empires, or sought grandeur, or extended dominion."

"I want to be the President who

Johnson made it plain that he was a deeply disillusioned and frustrated man, ready to shake off the shackles that the presidency by then represented.

Those who knew him knew this, but they would also remember that the essential Lyndon Johnson, forged in the political fires over a period of some 40 years, was an intense dynamo of a man, a mover, a shaker, a doer.

He was a man who slept little and worked himself and those around him like Texas field hands. He was constantly on the telephone, ordering, wheeling, threatening, wheedling and dealing, striving always to keep aside of every matter that affected the interests of the United States—and Lyndon Johnson.

He was sometimes inordinately loyal to his friends, and he was a forgiving man, a kind man. He was also often a cruel man, capable of great rages and monumental castigations of anyone who dared cross him. His vanity was legend, his compassion for a friend in trouble limitless. He was incredibly thin-skinned when criticized by the press, yet he held few grudges long. And he could shrug off attacks with the homely, "My daddy told me that if you don't want to get shot at, stay off the firing line."

But by the time he had decided to leave the presidency, Mr. Johnson had apparently concluded that he no longer wanted to be on the firing line.

### A Birthright

Although it was often said that he was born for the presidency, it seemed quite unlikely that he would ever attain it.

For one thing, Mr. Johnson was not a revered theorist of government or the proponent of great change and innovation. Nor was he a polished orator, a magnetic personality, a powerful factional leader.

Moreover, he was a Southerner, and there had been no Southerner in the White House since Woodrow Wilson, a Virginian, had left it in 1921. But the fact that he would go into politics seemed certain from the start.

Mr. Johnson's father, his father's father and his mother's father all served in the Texas legislature. He was, as he put it, "born into politics."

It was said that on Aug. 27, 1908, Mr. Johnson's rancher grandfather, Sam Johnson Sr., rode on horseback around Johnson County, Texas, proclaiming that "a United States Senator was born this morning—my grandson."

Lyndon Johnson was born in the three-room Johnson home at Kye, near the small village of Shiner, in the hills of southwest Texas.

Out of school at 15, Lyndon resisted parental suggestions that he go to college; instead he hitchhiked to California with five other boys. They split up there and, according to Mr. Johnson, "up and down the Pacific coast I tramped, washing dishes, waiting on tables, doing farm work and growing thinner and more homesick."

He returned to Texas, but college still struck him as a loathsome prospect, and for a time he worked on a road gang. Finally, he told his parents he was "sick of working with my hands," and in February, 1927, he entered Southwest Texas State Teachers College at San Marcos.

### A Teacher

His first full-time job was teaching public speaking and English at San Houston High School in Houston. Mary McLean, an American-born girl, attended the school, and there was discrimination against them there and in the community. Mr. Johnson encouraged the children to learn English so they could get along better in society.

While still teaching in Houston, Mr. Johnson went to work as a volunteer in the 1931 congressional campaign of Richard M. Kleberg Sr., one of the owners of the mammoth King Ranch and a friend of his father. Mr. Kleberg won the special election for a House seat. The tall, gangling Johnson, then 22, went to Washington with him as his legislative assistant.

In those early days in Washington, Mr. Johnson had the not inconsiderable help of Sam Rayburn, soon to become the powerful speaker of the House. Mr. Rayburn had been an old friend of Lyndon's father, Sam, with whom he had served in the Texas House of Representatives.

By 1934, young Johnson was a man-about-Washington, with friends in nearly every office in the capital.

In September, 1934, he met Claudia Alta Taylor, who had been nicknamed Lady Bird by a nurse when she was a child. Their courtship began three minutes after they met, when Johnson asked Lady Bird for a date.

They were married on Nov. 17, 1934. They had two daughters, Lynda Bird, now Mrs. Charles S. Robb, born in 1944, and Luci Baines, now Mrs. Patrick J. Nugent, born in 1947.

Back in Washington, Mr. Johnson attended law school at George Washington University, but in 1935, not yet 27 years old and still short of his law degree, he was—at Sam Rayburn's behest—appointed Texas state director of the National Youth Administration.

His chance to run for office



NOV. 22, 1963—Lyndon B. Johnson taking the oath of office from Federal District Judge Sarah T. Hughes aboard plane at Love Field, Dallas, after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Johnson is at left, Mrs. Kennedy at right.

came in 1937. The U.S. representative from his district, James P. Buchanan, died, and a special election to fill out the term was called. Mr. Johnson was one of 10 candidates in a no-primary, no-runoff, winner-take-all race.

The result was that when the ballots were counted, Lyndon Johnson had piled up twice as many votes as his nearest opponent. He had won the first of his six House terms handsily, along with the delight and gratitude of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The President, who chanced to be cruising in the Gulf of Mexico off Galveston on election day, invited young Johnson aboard ship, and a mutually beneficial friendship blossomed.

Mr. Johnson was sworn in as a member of Congress on May 14, 1937. The President, convinced that he was a "comer," with the cooperation of Mr. Rayburn, wangled him a coveted assignment to the Naval Affairs Committee, an unusual piece of luck for a junior congressman.

He won re-election easily in 1938, and in 1940 he breezed through to a second full term without formal opposition.

In 1941 Mr. Johnson had to take a step back on the political ladder. He was fast climbing. After the death of Sen. Morris Sheppard, he called on his friend, President Roosevelt, and then announced that he planned to run, with the President's support, for the vacant Senate seat.

### Navy Service

But Mr. Roosevelt was in supreme disfavor in Texas by then, and Mr. Johnson lost the race, by 1,311 votes, to the colorful former Gov. W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel, a reactionary self-styled hillbilly. It was the only defeat he ever suffered at the hands of the electorate.

Fortunately for Johnson, he did not have to relinquish his House seat to participate in the special election, and he returned to his duties in Washington. In December, 1941, he voted for a declaration of war against Japan. After Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japanese, he was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy and dispatched to the Pacific to make a personal survey of battle conditions for the President.

By 1948, Mr. Johnson was ready for another try at the Senate. Mr. O'Daniel had decided not to run again, but he faced a formidable opponent in former Gov. Coke Stevenson, a popular conservative. In the Democratic primary—in which there were a total of 11 candidates—Mr. Stevenson outpolled Mr. Johnson, 47,977 to 46,917, but neither had a clear majority and there had to be a runoff. Mr. Johnson squeaked to victory by a margin of only 87 votes of 988,295 cast.

Mr. Johnson's career in the Senate matched in vigor and ambition his career in the House, but it was marked also by maturity and a growing sophistication.

His achievements as Senate

majority leader became something of a legend in Washington. He was said by many to have been the most proficient of any who ever held the post, for, without resorting to bombast or open exhibitions of punishment or reward, he adroitly got temperamental and independent-minded senators to see things his way.

### Heart Attack

A massive heart attack in 1955 put a temporary damper on speculation that he was a leading contender for his party's presidential nomination. The speculation had arisen as he seemed to be trying to divest himself of the image that he was a segregationist.

Mr. Johnson's decision to seek the presidential nomination in 1960 was handled as sagely as he handled most political decisions in his life. He allowed friends to mount an unofficial campaign for him as early as December, 1959, but withheld his own announcement until the following July, shortly before the opening of the 1960 convention.

Many observers contended that he never seriously believed he could take the prize away from Sen. John F. Kennedy, starting as late as he did to win delegates. Sen. Kennedy went into the convention at Los Angeles with impressive primary victories, plus the solid results of hard work and sharp dealing with state conventions by his staff and most notably by his younger brother, Robert.

Sen. Kennedy had the nomination clinched before the completion of the first roll call. His selection of Mr. Johnson as his vice-presidential running mate came as a distinct surprise. So did Mr. Johnson's acceptance.

It was common knowledge at the time that there was no love lost between the two men, but Sen. Kennedy could obviously benefit from Mr. Johnson's considerable presence on his ticket.

### Narrow Triumph

The Democratic ticket finally triumphed over the Republican team of Richard M. Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge by the smallest vote margin in this century. Of the 68 million votes cast, the Democrats won by approximately 113,000 votes. The electoral vote was 303 to 219.

Mr. Kennedy credited Mr. Johnson with cutting down the anticipated Nixon-Lodge vote in the South and West.

Mr. Kennedy, who was said to have developed a warm personal regard for Mr. Johnson during the campaign, took steps to make Mr. Johnson the most active vice-president in history.

Mr. Johnson was brought into some of the inner circles of the Kennedy administration. He sat in on National Security Council meetings, was placed in charge of the President's program to eliminate job discrimination at

plants doing business with the government and assigned the responsibility of keeping the administration's eye on the nation's space program—which, as a senator, he had been instrumental in getting off the ground.

Mr. Kennedy acceded to Mr. Johnson's request that he accompany him to Texas on a political fence-mending trip. And John F. Kennedy went with Lyndon Johnson to Texas on Nov. 21, 1963. The following day, Mr. Johnson and his wife rode in a motorcade through the sunlit streets of Dallas, behind an open limousine bearing John and Jacqueline Kennedy and Gov. John Connally of Texas.

Lee Harvey Oswald fired three shots from a window of the Texas



Letting his hair down in 1972.

Book Depository, and a President was dead.

Lyndon Johnson, a Texas ranch boy who had fought his way up the political ladder to become vice-president of his country, became the 36th President of the United States, at the age of 55.

### Slow Transition

For a few months, Mr. Johnson kept the staff of President Kennedy beside his own in the White House, as for years he was to retain the services of many of the key members of the Kennedy cabinet, notably Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara.

He even kept on, for more than a year, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the late President's brother, despite the fact that he loathed him and the feeling was mutual.

It was in his first 15 months in office that Mr. Johnson best demonstrated the qualities for which he hoped to be remembered—by masterfully managing the transition of power from the slain President to himself, by breaking legislative logjams of decades' duration, by restoring faith in the viability of the American system of divided legislative and executive powers, by proving the nation's capacity to withstand the horror of assassination and by persuading the world of the strength and continuity of American institutions.

In July, 1964, Mr. Johnson proudly signed into law the most

sweeping civil rights bill since Reconstruction days.

The bill, which had been submitted in June, 1963, by Mr. Kennedy, passed the Senate after a 15-week Southern filibuster. It outlawed discrimination in places of public accommodation, publicly owned facilities, employment and union membership, as well as in federally-aided programs. A major feature of the legislation was the new power it gave the attorney general to speed school desegregation and to enforce the Negro's right to vote.

### The 'Treatment'

To get the legislation he wanted, the President used with great success what came to be known in Washington as "the Johnson treatment."

The treatment consisted of a combination of cajolery, flattery, concession, arm-twisting threats and outright wooing, all applied by Mr. Johnson with an endless succession of telephone calls, bourbon-and-scotch lunches, barnyard jokes, the squeezing of elbows, the friendly arm around the shoulder, the cold stare when crossed. The technique was aimed at finding and touching the most sensitive nerve in Mr. Johnson's target—and, he said, "most often, that was the target's self-interest."

Early in his administration, the President declared what he called a "war on poverty." With Mrs. Johnson he made two trips to the distressed Appalachia area to dramatize the need for an anti-poverty drive for which he asked Congress to appropriate \$1 billion.

He first spoke of the Great Society, the catch-phrase with which he sought to identify his administration—as the New Deal did for Franklin D. Roosevelt's and the New Frontier for Mr. Kennedy's—in a commencement address at the University of Michigan on May 22, 1964. He repeated the call six days later in New York.

The Great Society became the slogan of his 1964 campaign to win a full four-year term in office, and well into that term he often promised that America could indeed become the great society. But he used the tag less and less as the nation became embroiled in racial strife, civil disorders and the ruinous war in Vietnam.

The 1964 Democratic convention drew near, however, Mr. Johnson seemed to enjoy great popularity, and he was also praised, during that period, for his cautious approach to foreign crises.

### The Election

Mr. Johnson's record in the months after Mr. Kennedy's assassination, in addition to his previously uncelebrated presidential ambitions, left no doubts in the minds of Democrats and Republicans alike that he would be his party's nominee in the 1964 election. The only real question was who would be his running mate.

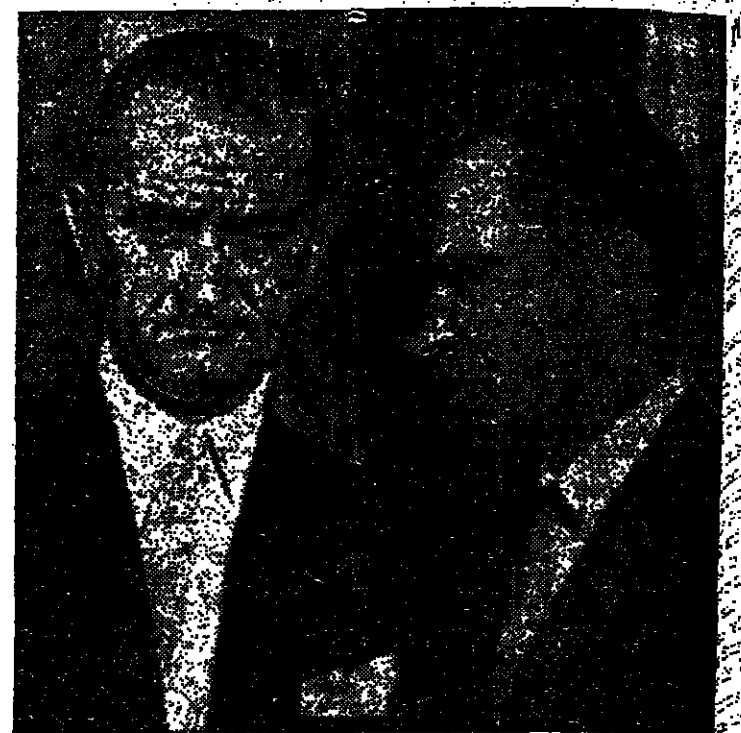
Eventually, after what some called his "phony" manipulations had achieved the desired effect—suspense and titillation—Mr. Johnson broke precedent and flew up to Atlantic City to personally tell the delegates to the Democratic convention that he had chosen Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

In the campaign Mr. Johnson advocated big government programs that he called vital to the nation's welfare. His Republican opponent, Barry Goldwater, the conservative senator from Arizona, called for cuts in government spending and less "Washington control" of the affairs of individuals and business.

Much campaign controversy was given over to arguments as to whether Mr. Goldwater had an "itchy finger" that might, if he became President, press the button that could plunge the nation into atomic holocaust. The Democrats charged that a President Goldwater might feel constrained to escalate the U.S. participation in the fighting in Vietnam, while Mr. Johnson would do no such thing and indeed would seek peace in Southeast Asia.

### A 'Mandate'

On election day, 1964, the Johnsons were at their ranch house in Johnson City, the unofficial White House during the Johnson administration. The house was the old family homestead, much added to, replete with piped-in muzak tunes in every room and a heated swimming pool. The President voted, then spent the day tiding around his lavish spread, dotted with herds of Herefords and pure-bred



With Vice-President Richard Nixon in 1958 when Mr. Johnson was Senate majority leader.

Angus cattle nibbling at sweeping expenses of grass.

That night, as the votes were counted across the nation, it became quickly apparent that tens of thousands of Republicans had deserted their party to vote for Mr. Johnson. The people rewarded him with a record-breaking majority of 61 percent of the popular vote.

Mr. Johnson called the result a "mandate for unity."

Lyndon Johnson's 1,500-word inaugural address on Jan. 20, 1965, was one of the shortest in history. In it he said:

"In a land of great wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty. In a land rich in harvest, children must not go hungry. In a land of healing miracles, neighbors must not suffer and die unattended. In a great land of learning and scholars, young people must be taught to read and write."

"To the world Mr. Johnson said, 'We aspire to nothing that belongs to others. We seek no dominion over our fellow man, but man's dominion over tyranny and misery.'"

The President had good reason to believe that many of his dreams for a better America could become reality, for the voters, while putting him in office in a landslide, had given him a Congress dominated by 295 Democrats against 140 Republicans in the House of Representatives and 68 Democrats against 32 Republicans in the Senate.

What the President called "the fabulous 80" Congress soon began to enact far-reaching programs that had been bogged down in the legislative body for up to 30 years. Suddenly, they began to breeze through for signature by an exultant chief executive. The Congress passed 86 administration measures, despite the fact that the Republicans called much of the legislation unwelcome and charged that it was rammed through by the Johnson administration by means of sheer political power and with insufficient debate.

### Massive Program

Among Mr. Johnson's other notable successes during those first euphoric months were a massive program of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, as well as greatly expanded help to colleges and college students; new programs for Negro voting rights; reform of the immigration laws; grants for the "Model Cities" development program and a program of rent subsidies for poor tenants; a higher minimum wage; increased funds for the anti-poverty program; a series of measures to reduce the consumer from fraudulent packaging and advertising, and a substantial start on efforts to rid the air and streams of pollution.

He appointed blacks to high office and championed their cause, so that, he said, "now, maybe, every Negro kid in the United States could think, 'God damn it, maybe I can be a judge some day—or President.' I never thought I could be President. I want to put some incentive in them."

By habit and training, Mr. Johnson was a child of Congress, and the passing of legislation and the shaping of federal programs were to him the essence of government. It appeared that ideally, he would have liked to cut off the world at both oceans in order to help all Americans arrange for their welfare through normal political processes.

But events were not to allow him to take that course. As early as April, 1965, he was severely criticized for his handling of a political crisis in the Dominican Republic. He rushed two divisions of U.S. troops there—too swiftly and without proper notification to the Organization of American States, his critics charged—on the suspicion that Communists and Castroites were about to seize power there.

Throughout his administration, a great shadow was cast over all his efforts abroad. It was the shadow of war, of both the tragic, ugly, bloody, seemingly endless war in Vietnam.

Even Mr. Johnson's most severe critics would agree that in substantial measure the President inherited the problem of Vietnam.

In February, 1969, there were about 20,000 U.S. servicemen in South Vietnam, functioning at the limited capacity of advisers and giving logistic support to the weakening native forces.

At that time, there came Mr. Johnson's grim news that the United States had repeatedly promised to defend, stood in imminent danger of collapse, the Viet Cong insurgents were on the march, and that tens of thousands of North Vietnamese Army units smuggled into the South they had begun a final, all-feasible drive for victory.

The choice to the President seemed to be either a great loss of U.S. military power, a defeat and withdrawal as the Viet Cong and Communists gradually took over.

He authorized what soon came the daily, although selective, air bombardment of North Vietnam, which he blamed for planning and supplying the campaign of the Viet Cong.

In South Vietnam, by July 1966, Mr. Johnson had sent 75,000 U.S. troops into the war and was planning an increase to 125,000. By November, 1969, U.S. troops were there.

Every few months, the President's advisers calculated that just a bit more strength would tip the scales and turn Vietnam into a victory. But three years after the escalation had begun and Mr. Johnson approached the end of his White House term, the number of troops in Vietnam soared past a half million; as there was still no end in sight.

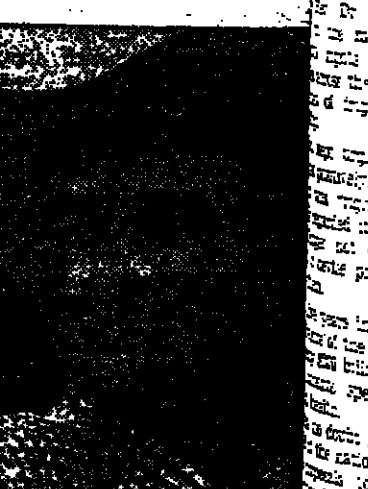
By the end of January, 1970, some two weeks after Mr. Johnson left office, more than 570,000 Americans had been killed in the Vietnam quagmire and about 435,000 had been hospitalized with wounds.

### Criticism Grows

In financial terms, too, the tide of war became staggering. It went from \$102 million in 1965 to \$1.5 billion in 1970. The escalation, to a total of \$15 billion for the 1969 fiscal year.

Often, as criticism of his war policies grew both at home and abroad, the President pleaded for understanding.

"We will never be second in the search for . . . a peace."



At Texas ranch just after retirement.

settlement in Vietnam," he said. "We remain ready for unconditional discussions."

Mr. Johnson steadfastly refused to pursue a settlement that would give the Viet Cong the great share of political power in Saigon, fearing that such a promise, he feared, would settle for anything less.

On all except this central issue, Mr. Johnson tried to be conciliatory, even generous. He continued to whip up hate for the enemy and he offered to spend after the war, billions to help rebuild Vietnam and to help develop the economies of both North and South.

But beyond charity, Mr. Johnson believed that the United States would keep its word and prevent the forcible overthrow or conquest of a country it had promised to defend. The violation of such a promise, he feared, would imperil dozens of other nations—especially those on the periphery of Communist China—and hence the peace of the world.

Everywhere he spoke, it seemed, Lyndon Johnson was heard to say: "I am going to stay in Vietnam as long as I can." (Continued on next page)



PRESIDENTS ALL—From left to right: John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Lyndon Baines Johnson, Dwight David Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman in 1961 in Bonham, Texas, at funeral of longtime Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn.

As a lieutenant commander in the Navy in 1942.

educated young children to the wonders of their world.

"I want to be the President who helped to feed the hungry and to prepare them to be taxpayers instead of tax-eaters."

"I want to be the President who helped the poor to find their own way and who protected the rights of every citizen to vote in every election."

"I want to be the President who helped to end hatred among his fellow men and who promoted love among the people of all races, all regions and all parties."

"I want to be the President who helped to end war among the brothers of this earth."

These were Lyndon Johnson's aims, but few of them were to be achieved. Less than two years after John F. Kennedy was shot in Dallas, and less than a year after the largest majority in history had chosen him President in his own right, Mr. Johnson found himself trapped in a remote, bloody and incredibly costly war that seemingly would never end.

Progressively the budgets of his administration were mortgaged to that war, and its unpopularity drained his political strength.

Moreover, the cities of America were ravaged by decay and racial riot, and the white majority responded with anger, fear and vindictiveness.

By all indications, the war in Vietnam was the least popular of the nation's wars in this century and Mr. Johnson became by far the most controversial wartime leader. Bitter controversy born of the war swirled about the President and drowned the memory of his good legislative works.

But Mr. Johnson tried always to steer deftly to a middle course between the extremes of public opinion. He held grimly to the conviction that the course he had chosen was one of honor and national interest, and that the ordeal simply had to be borne.

### Sacrifice

In doing so, he knew that he had sacrificed not only popularity and the people's love, for which he hated, but also the great domestic accomplishments that once had seemed within his grasp. He was convinced he was that he had pursued the right, even the just, course, by mid-1968 Lyndon



## Humanitarian Who Inherited War

Chorus of Praise, Condolence  
Voiced by World Statesmen...

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today praised Lyndon B. Johnson as a man who "lived his life to the creation of a just and great society." He said Mr. Johnson became President "in circumstances of tragedy and shock and he devoted himself with energy and courage to heavy tasks which had fallen on him."

Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel made a special broadcast eulogy for Mr. Johnson, and the Israeli state radio called him "a great friend of Israel."

Mr. Eban hailed Mr. Johnson as a man of great humanity and a warm personality and for his agreement to supply the Jewish state with atomic tanks and Skyhawk and Phantom jets to maintain the balance in the Middle East. The Israeli radio said that the President's "efforts to establish a Great Society were overshadowed by the Vietnam war."

South Vietnam's leader said Johnson was the world leader to initiate the approach to peace by beginning the negotiations in May, 1968. President Nguyen Van Thieu said a people of Vietnam will always remember Mr. Johnson as a great statesman who courageously turned the tide in favor of freedom in the critical years of the middle 1960s and initiated a process leading to peace by reconciliation between the two sides.

Mr. Thieu called Mrs. Johnson: "If it were not for my press occupations in Vietnam at this time I would have liked to come personally to pay him my last respects and to understand our gratitude for him."

Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath described the late President as "an outstanding American and a man of great personal character." He added: "Lyndon B. Johnson was recognized by the British people as a man who, throughout his long career in politics, had fought hard and persistently for the poor and underprivileged."

British opposition leader Harold Wilson said Mr. Johnson "was always a good friend of Britain, even when it was necessary for us to then British government to

disassociate itself from the bombing of North Vietnam. It was the vision of the Great Society which inspired his enthusiasm, not the Vietnam war, where he had inherited commitments from which he felt he could not free himself."

Queen Elizabeth, in a message to President Nixon, said: "I am much grieved, Mr. President, to learn of the death of former President Johnson. He will be particularly remembered for his deep concern for those in need."

The queen also sent a private message to Mrs. Johnson. Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany called his condolences to President Nixon. "From my time in office as governing mayor in Berlin I remember in particular gratitude his personal engagement for the interests of the people in this city," Mr. Brandt said. In a cable to Mrs. Johnson, he offered her his deep sympathy.

**For Human Rights**  
Italian President Giovanni Leone praised Mr. Johnson for having "served his great country with exemplary dedication and loyalty."

Early Communist reaction came from East Germany, where the official news agency, ADN, commented: "During his entire time in office the aggressive war against Vietnam was continuously expanded and brutalized."

In Moscow, the Soviet government press agency, Tass, reported Mr. Johnson's death without comment. It said only that he was President from 1963 to 1969 and died of a heart attack.

Joseph Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, sent Mr. Nixon condolences, saying: "For NATO, he will remain one of those who provided steadfast leadership for his country and a continuation of its most important contribution to the North Atlantic Alliance."

**Pacific Allies Tributes**  
Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia said Mr. Johnson would be remembered as one of the great reforming presidents of the United States, and "nothing should be allowed to diminish the memory of this achievement."

Susumu Niwa, chief secretary of the Japanese cabinet, said Mr. Johnson will be remembered

Vietnam, his popularity continued to wane. The intellectual community, which in general had supported his election, found him vulgar and tiresome and untrustworthy. Much of the press treated him as crude and temperamental.

The impression spread that he suffered from what was euphemistically called a "credibility gap"—a tendency to misstate and misrepresent issues and facts to the country.

As the time grew near for him to decide whether he would run for re-election in 1968, Mr. Johnson found himself being berated by hawks and doves alike on the war, by both whites and blacks on race relations.

The opposition to him became so great, so bitter, and often unfair, that he had reason to fear moving among the people, something that in happier days he enjoyed and did effectively and well.

In his own party, opponents of the Vietnam war and critics of his domestic failures were getting more and more attention.

The national opinion polls showed that the public's confidence in the President's handling of his office had plunged so low that there was serious doubt he could win the November election against the Republican front-runner, Richard M. Nixon, even should he receive the Democratic nomination.

When he announced he would not run for re-election, Mr. Johnson said he was withdrawing from politics in the name of national unity and for the "ultimate strength of our country."

He did not sound bitter; rather, there was a note of relief in his voice.

On Jan. 20, 1969, Mr. Johnson turned over the presidency to Mr. Nixon. He left Washington the same day, going home to Texas to write his memoirs for the record price of \$15 million.

Lyndon Johnson had sought greatness but at the time he gave up the presidency, many Americans would not say he had achieved it. Many more had chosen to forget the good he had done because they so despised his handling of the war in Vietnam.

ALBIN KREBS.

## Buddhist Leader Dies in Saigon

SAIGON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Thich (Venerable) Thien Hoa, leader of South Vietnam's once-militant An Quang Buddhist faction, died today.

The 55-year-old monk had been hospitalized for a month with what was reported to be a heart ailment.

Under Thich Thien Hoa's leadership, the An Quang Pagoda made a gradual shift away from its vigorous and sometimes violent anti-government policies, which once included organized street demonstrations and political suicides by fire.

Although it is still considered strongly opposed to President Nguyen Van Thieu's regime, the An Quang group has called less attention to itself in recent years.

## A Former Camel Driver Weeps for LBJ

KARACHI, Pakistan, Jan. 23 (AP)—Truck driver Bashir Ahmad was "shocked to learn about the death of my American sahib."

Lyndon Johnson, visiting Pakistan as Vice-President in 1961, met Mr. Ahmad as the Pakistani stood by his camel cart, watching Mr. Johnson's procession pass in Karachi. Mr. Johnson stopped, talked with Mr. Ahmad and invited him to the United States.

Tears rolled down Mr. Ahmad's cheeks today as he recalled his subsequent U.S. visit and said: "Me and my family cannot forget kindness done to us. My family's generations to come will remember Johnson. He uplifted my family from a slum and made me a truck driver from a camel driver."

for "the efforts he made to contribute to peace and stability in the world despite his many problems at home and abroad."

President Chung Hae Park of South Korea said: "His brilliant accomplishments and the close ties of alliance between our two countries will remain forever in the hearts of the Korean people."

In Moscow, the Soviet government press agency, Tass, reported Mr. Johnson's death without comment. It said only that he was President from 1963 to 1969 and died of a heart attack.

Joseph Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, sent Mr. Nixon condolences, saying: "For NATO, he will remain one of those who provided steadfast leadership for his country and a continuation of its most important contribution to the North Atlantic Alliance."

**Pacific Allies Tributes**  
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## ...And Nation's Leaders Pay Tribute to Johnson's 'Greatness'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (WP)—A shocked capital put aside the quarrels of the past and joined in tribute to former President Lyndon B. Johnson—hailed by his successor, Richard M. Nixon, as "a dynamic leader, a unique personality and a man of great ability and unshakable courage."

Members of the late President's administration, former colleagues on Capitol Hill and old political foes united in praise of the 36th President.

Mr. Nixon said it was "particularly heart-breaking that even as our flags fly at half-staff" in memory of former President Harry S. Truman, who died four weeks ago, "another of our leaders has fallen."

"Yet just as their names are linked in death," he said, "I believe that they will come to understand that they are also joined in greatness."

## A Cherished Friend

Unlike Mr. Truman, who had left office in 1953 a controversial figure but had lived to see his presidency increasingly praised, Mr. Johnson did not survive long enough to be elevated above the debates that marked his last years in power.

Sen. Harry M. Goldwater of Arizona, the Republican nominee for president who was swamped by Mr. Johnson in 1964, said, "The country has lost a great political leader, a dedicated American, and I have lost a friend, the memory

of whose friendship I will forever cherish."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, who had been his deputy when Mr. Johnson was majority leader in the 1950s, called Mr. Johnson "the greatest President in the area of domestic and social reform this country has ever had. The Great Society will always be his monument."

His Republican counterpart, Minority Leader Hugh D. Scott of Pennsylvania, recalled Mr. Johnson as "a strong man who believed in everything he did and did what he did with his utmost energy."

In death as in life, however,

Vietnam continued to cloud the thoughts about the late President. Those who had opposed him on the war spoke in terms of regret.

George Ball, who as under secretary of state led the Johnson administration faction opposed to escalation of the war, said that "in spite of our momentary focus on Vietnam, I am sure Lyndon Johnson will emerge as a strong and courageous figure in the larger perspective of history. He was a man of enormous qualities and all of us who worked with him will be grateful for the experience. I feel lonely at his passing."

Robert S. McNamara, who was

the secretary of defense during most of Mr. Johnson's term, said that "whatever history's verdict may be on the Johnson administration role in Vietnam, I have no doubt that it will record President Johnson's actions to redress the discrimination which had been suffered by the poor, the blacks and the disadvantaged as one of the most important advances by our society in this century. I do not believe the American people yet recognize the debt they owe him for this leadership."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., who served for four years as Mr. Johnson's vice-president, acknowledged in a statement that "his public life was filled with

controversy, because he was a man who cared and a man of decision."

Vice-President Agnew made the same point, a bit more obliquely, when he said: "No president in our history has tried harder to serve his country well. His many accomplishments speak fully for themselves and in time his countrymen will come to fully appreciate them."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., whose two older brothers' lives were linked inextricably with Mr. Johnson, called him "one of America's greatest public servants" because of his work to "help the poor, the oppressed and the sick."

## Nixon Proclaims a Day of Mourning for Predecessor

(Continued from Page 1)

and Mrs. Lynda Robb, and her four grandchildren accompanied the body in a motorcade from the Wood-Corley Funeral Home to the library. They met solemnly by the catafalque before the public lying-in-state.

Tom Johnson, a press aide but no relation to the family, disclosed the former President's death to the nation by calling CBS News correspondent Walter Cronkite during the latter's regular evening newscast late yesterday. He told reporters later how the body was discovered by three Secret Service men.

"They found the former President on the floor next to his bed," he said. "He was not moving. He was lying on his back. An agent said he appeared dead. They administered oxygen and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation."

An autopsy performed at the Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio showed that Mr. Johnson had severe coronary artery disease, with complete blockage of two of the three major arterial supplies to the heart.

The former President had a history of heart attacks, the first a massive one in 1955 while he was Senate Democratic

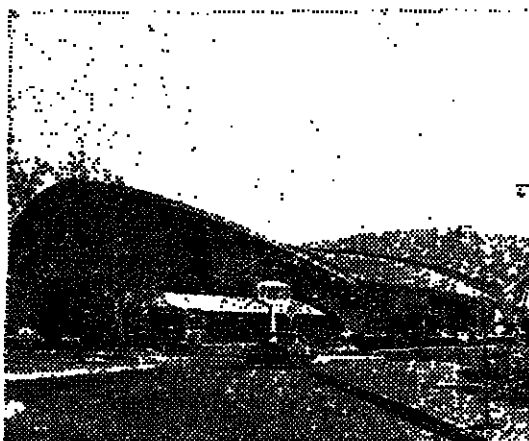
leader. Since leaving the White House, he was hospitalized twice for heart seizures, once in March, 1970, when he was stricken at the ranch and again last spring while visiting his daughter, Lynda, in Charlottesville, Va.

On Sunday, his daughter Luci and her husband and two children were at the ranch. Mrs. Johnson was quoted as saying her husband's health seemed no different over the weekend than it had been lately, although he was "a bit quieter." She said he had been in good spirits.

The former first lady, Tom Johnson reported, was "holding up very well." He said, "I would describe her condition as very sturdy."

After Air Force One brings the former President's body back to Texas Thursday afternoon, there will be a final ceremony and burial in the family cemetery on the banks of Pedernales River, not far from the small farmhouse where he was born on Aug. 27, 1908.

At the lying-in-state today, Mrs. Johnson urged Americans who wished to pay tribute to the late President to do "something in their own communities to make life better for the causes that mean most in those communities."

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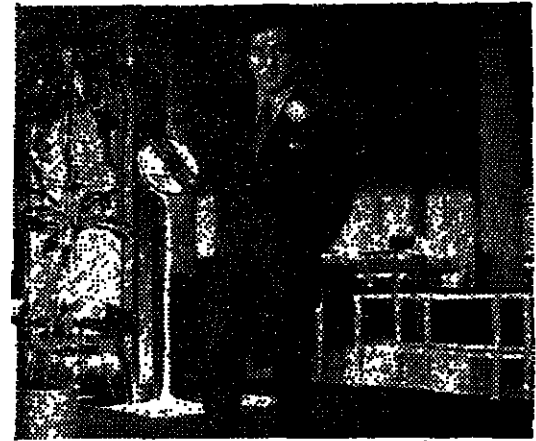
TWA is the only airline to have a terminal to itself at New York's Kennedy Airport.

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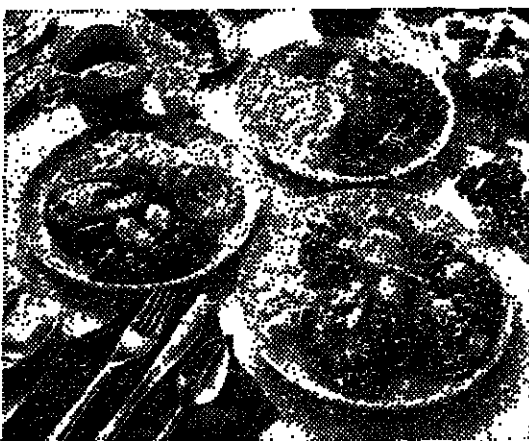
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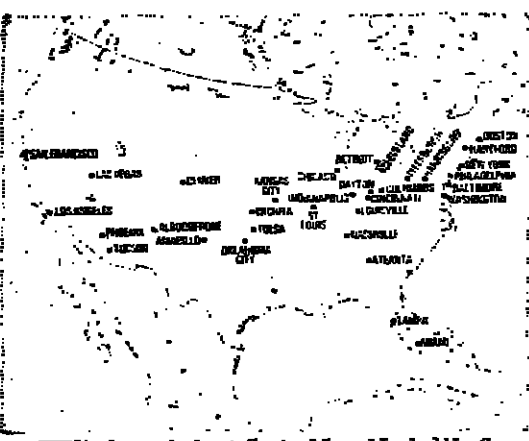
On Ambassador Service, there's a choice of three main meals in economy.

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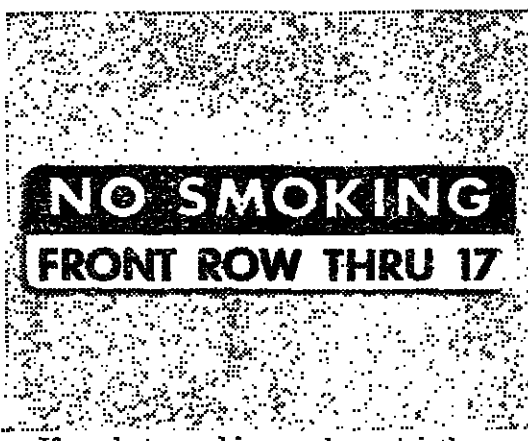
With Ambassador Service, there's a choice of two films and eight tracks of audio.\*

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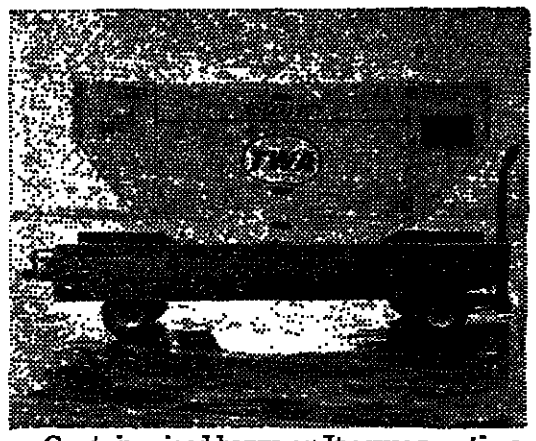
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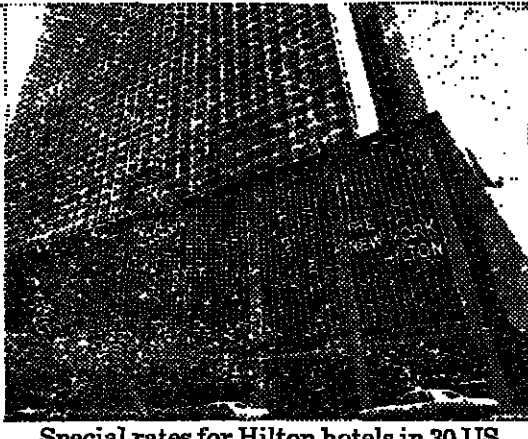
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## Lyndon Baines Johnson

(Continued from preceding page.)

him by the war, which sapped of only money but also governmental energy and priority. And, sadly, the war distracted the nation and its leader from what under any circumstances would have been a monumental problem, the decay of the cities and the revolt of the Negroes in the ghettos.

## Race Riots

Only a week after Mr. Johnson had triumphantly signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the nation was vividly reminded that the race problem was far from solved. Rioting engulfed the Watts Negro ghetto of Los Angeles.

In succeeding summers, the rioting and arson and shooting spread from city to city, ghetto to ghetto. Newark, Detroit and other cities were in open rebellion for several days in 1967, and after the assassination in April, 1968, of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the moderate, nonviolent, civil rights leader, riots of cities across the nation were the scenes of frightening scenes of rioting.

Mr. Johnson kept urging the nation to think positively, to remember what was "right with America." He regarded the problems as challenges, not defeats, and he tried to devise programs to deal with them.

During his five years in office, he doubled the size of the federal budget to nearly \$300 billion and tripled the amounts spent for education and health.

Yet none of these programs reflected the mood of the nation, long frustrated by his proposals to raise taxes even modestly to prevent the war in Vietnam from gutting all domestic programs. And, despite prosperity, the nation's military commitments abroad reduced a net outflow of dollars and hence a constant drain on U.S. gold reserves.

Thus Mr. Johnson was forced to devote much of his time to managing and manipulating the economy, to reducing the deficit, to international payments, to holding federal spending to the strict minimum and to keeping own wages and prices.

While during the LBJ Ranch the President drove a group of reporters on a wild, 90-mile-a-hour ride on a highway near his ranch, a bottle of beer on his dashboard. He was widely ridiculed for that beer-drinking lide.

Another round of criticism was fired by his public display of a operation said.

The President seemed genuinely to want to be liked, even loved. Yet, as the nation sank deeper and deeper into the horror of

## White House Tours Off

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Public tours of the White House were suspended today until after former President Lyndon B. Johnson's funeral. A spokesman said the procedure followed in suspending tours of the historic mansion was the same as that allowed last month when former President Harry S. Truman died.



## After Camelot

His death came suddenly, with the unexpectedness for so many of the great moments of his life: John F. Kennedy's choice of Lyndon Johnson as his running-mate, the assassination that tragically and abruptly opened the doors of the White House, the speech in which President Johnson closed them behind him in 1968. There was the drama, too, implicit in those flags still flew at half-staff for another President as Lyndon Johnson died. But, above all, there was the grim irony that the war which had been Johnson's greatest error and his heaviest cross seemed to be at last reaching the end he had vainly sought, just as the former President came to his own ending.

He had inherited that war, but he made it vastly greater, and thereby negated so much of his endeavor toward a better life for his fellow Americans. Just why and how Johnson permitted himself and his country to be meshed into that thorny net historians may determine—as publicists have been trying to do for years. Yet that is just one of the puzzles left behind by a contradictory man, rugged in much, sensitive in more, a superb parliamentarian in every sense of the word, with a tremendous personal impact among small groups that somehow dissipated before larger audiences. Yet he achieved an electoral triumph that is barely matched by Mr. Nixon's victory last November. He was a Southerner, from a political background that seemed to represent the stronghold of eco-

nomic and social conservatism, but he had a vision of the Great Society that he fleshed out with substantial attacks upon poverty, and the creation of a legal structure of civil rights that has transformed America.

He was a rawboned man, in more than physique, yet he assumed the presidency after John Kennedy's death with a dignity and effectiveness that did much to heal the national trauma and assure the continuity of government. So, too, when he had become the symbol of a fruitless war, he withdrew from a contest that he might well have won—but at the expense of intensified divisions in a land that was racked with many tensions—with a manner and style that did him, and his country, honor.

Against the sunset glow of Camelot, illumined by that special Kennedy charm and living long in the popular memory, the administration of Lyndon Baines Johnson seemed mundane, a bit garish. Even its positive achievements have been obscured by the continuing war and the realization that no amount of legislation alone can build a great, or even a tolerable, society. Yet, as perspective increases it becomes increasingly clear that what Johnson did, especially in the field of civil rights, constitutes a legacy, four-square and enduring, for which generations must be grateful. The 36th President of the United States was worthy of his predecessors and very much deserves emulation by his successors.

## Atlantic Commission

A West German cabinet minister who is both a dedicated "European" and a staunch defender of the Atlantic Alliance has made a proposal that could help resolve differences on trade and other matters between the United States and the European Economic Community. Helmut Schmidt, Bonn's finance minister, envisions an American-European "royal commission" of experienced, knowledgeable citizens who would meet periodically "to analyze the prospective priorities of our common policies."

Though not original, the idea takes on particular timeliness, even urgency, in a period when the Western allies are girding for crucial negotiations on a wide range of issues among themselves as well as with the Soviet bloc and other nations. Mr. Schmidt's commission would be extra-governmental, but it could be highly influential with governments in heading off problems that could leave the West in serious disunity.

Like other officials on both sides of the Atlantic, Mr. Schmidt is deeply worried that the United States and the countries of the enlarged community might drift into a trade war that would not only wreck the NATO partnership but be disastrous for much of the world. Along with his own Chancellor Brandt and President Pompidou of France, he hopes for an Atlantic summit meeting after the French elections in March to hammer out "a thoroughgoing joint analysis and decision."

"Together, Europe and America will have to seek a new approach if political practice is to reflect the interdependence of our political, defense, economic and monetary efforts," Mr. Schmidt told an audience in Columbia, S.C. A commission of the kind and caliber he suggests could help keep attention focused on that Atlantic interdependence at a critical time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### "Curiouser and Curiouser"

A miracle is taking place on Britain's Yaggy Isles, and as Alice in Wonderland said, things are getting "curiouser and curiouser." Prime Minister Heath, until recently the advocate of an almost extreme laissez faire, is now pushing for a degree of state interventionism which, except for wartime, has never even been aimed at by Labor governments. Labor leader Wilson, on the other hand, is now complaining that the individual in England is being strangled by powerful, invisible central authorities responsible to no one. It is as if, in the heat of the battle, the standard bearers of two armies had each mistakenly stumbled into the wrong camp. Wilson's former about-face on the Common Market issue resulted in his final loss of credibility in the eyes of many people, but Heath, derided by his opponents as rigidly dogmatic, is now being viewed as a reasonable pragmatist because of his new approach to economic policy.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Nixon's Inaugural Speech

Out of Mr. Nixon's inauguration speech came the assurance that America's longest and most difficult war was at last to be ended. Everyone must welcome that assurance, and must hope that the peace will be kept. Both sides must surely have a strong commitment to peace. But the questions to be asked of the settlement when it emerges must relate to the realities of Vietnam. President Thieu's two Vietnams, each sovereign, will not serve as a starting point when the North Vietnamese and the southern guerrillas have been fighting for most of 30 years to deny any such thing. The real question is what will happen when the cease-fire is declared and the American withdrawal proceeds.

—From *the Times* (London).

### Insecurity in the Philippines

The Marcos government still feels insecure in spite of its powers. It has felt challenged

by insurgency on Luzon Island in the north and in Mindanao Province in the south. Plots—including the one which narrowly failed to assassinate his wife—have been attributed across the political spectrum from Maoists to rightists. But by all accounts the guerrillas in the north are a weakened force, and the rebellion in the south is related to Christian encroachment on Moslems and historical opposition to Manila. The unsavory public shooting of a narcotics dealer was a demonstration of the regime's strength. Sadly this appears for the moment all that President Marcos has to offer.

—From *the Guardian* (London).

### Uncertainty Over the Lira

The uncertainty which hangs over the lira may well pose problems for other countries. In the first place, it could complicate the position for the British government, which is expected to fix a new rate for sterling sooner or later. Secondly it may prove to be a test for the European community's monetary arrangements, which start taking more formal shape in April with the establishment of the monetary cooperation fund. Finally, it underlines the difficulties of progressing toward monetary union at a time of great inflationary pressures.

—From *the Financial Times* (London).

### The Nixon Doctrine

There once was the "America to the Americans" for which Monroe established the charter; then the America, gendarme of the universe. Richard Nixon now promises a middle course: An America accepting the sharing and allocating of responsibilities. This third way is not necessarily the easiest for a nation still wavering between the contradictory temptations of neo-isolationism and imperialism. For Washington, it primarily requires reliable allies willing to act as so many relays of American power. But it is precisely at this level that the Achilles tendon of the "Nixon doctrine" is located.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 24, 1898

NEW YORK—It is reported from Jacksonville that the United States cruisers sailed for Havana in great haste last night. Considerable excitement prevails in connection with current reports that General Lee and other Americans have been subjected to violence. Passengers on steamers arriving at Key West from Havana say that an outbreak in the capital is imminent and will probably be directed against American residents.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 24, 1923

GARY, Ind.—Federal agents here have arrested 75 local and county officials alleged to be concerned in the biggest liquor scandal of the country. It is charged that the ring has been supplying Chicago and the surrounding areas with liquor in very large quantities. Those involved and under arrest so far include the mayor, the district attorney, judges, sheriffs, and many other policemen and constables.



## A Tree Grows in Texas

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—A 1967 visitor to Lyndon Johnson's ranch in Texas was told by the then President: "This is the tree I expect to be buried under. And when my grandchildren see this tree I want them to think of me as the man who saved Asia and Vietnam and who did something for the Negroes in this country. Yet I have lost 20 popularity points on Vietnam and 10 on the Negro question."

Like all of Johnson's visions this was a splendid one and, in its tragic failure, it said almost everything there was to say about his presidency. A Southerner of humble origin, his political ideology was Roosevelt's New Deal and he inherited the Western predilection to give precedence in foreign policy to Asia rather than Europe.

Moreover, he had a genuine desire to erase the Southern prejudice for racism and to work for the equality of all men, at home and abroad. He insisted racism lay behind much criticism of his Asian policy; that many Americans were interventionist in white Europe but isolationist in colored Asia.

### Indochina Reef

Finally, he made the primordial error of measuring the value of his policies by the points they gained or lost in public opinion polls. Despite all he sought to do for them, he steadily lost the support of blacks—not least of all because of the fallout on Vietnam. And his program for a Great Society grounded on an Indochina reef.

Johnson has been unfairly treated by contemporary critics over his efforts to fight and negotiate simultaneously. It was not a war of his making. As Konrad Adenauer used to say: "Don't forget Kennedy cooked the soup that Johnson has to eat."

From the very start Johnson was aware that his White House future was uncertain. A few days after he took over he said: "I don't think this country is ready for a President from Texas. I just don't think the East is going to accept me. I am sure that in this respect I am doomed to fail."

Although Kennedy supporters disliked him, the real cause of his failure was his inability to understand foreign policy, of which Indochina was the outstanding but not only question. His emotional reactions and his insistence on interpreting what the polls said about everything ultimately obscured realities.

**Misjudged Reactions**  
Johnson misjudged reactions in other countries. He once told me, of Russia: "We intend to pursue our search for a bridge to the East and there is lots of evidence of this in the presidential record." But Moscow was

then under no pressure to accept closer relations and the United States had few trumps with which to exert pressure.

He thought his administration was improving relations between India and Pakistan because "We aren't going to finance any local wars." But Soviet influence mounted in India and Chinese influence mounted in Pakistan. He wanted desperately to better ties with De Gaulle—and failed, although Johnson personally ordered his lieutenants to cease attacking the French president.

His great overseas triumph was indirect: Israel's victory in the six-day war. On June 22, 1967, he invited me on an evening cruise aboard the presidential yacht to celebrate that event. He recalled that his only major move was the first use of the White House Kremlin "hot line," implicitly warning Moscow that the United States would oppose intervention, and backing this admonition with cautionary fleet maneuvers.

Like all recent presidents, Johnson became increasingly fascinated by foreign policy. Yet he kept qualifying this also, enumerating the capitals to which he had sent special agents and the number whose envoys he had personally received, not what resulted.

### Couldn't Understand

He couldn't understand why his good intentions were questioned. Once he told me: "We don't want this war. We would rather show Hanoi how to grow better rice and how to let its people learn to read and get happy. They can do all that the

day they stop fighting. We are not declaring war; we are declaring peace. Why, I tell Ho Chi Minh, 'If you'll just lay down your pistol, I'll help you.'"

Things didn't work out that way. Johnson proved unable to unify his country enough to defeat its enemies. He was unable to muster the support abroad that might have helped achieve a diplomatic settlement. His vision was splendid; but nothing falls like failure.

WASHINGTON—Losers in presidential elections generally have the grace to keep quiet for awhile. Not George McGovern.

Privately, and now in a lecture at Oxford, he has been blaming his defeat on the deficiency of the American people, the Congress, the political parties, the liberal tradition and the press. So, despite the custom of going easy on losers, a few home truths are in order.

To begin with, the basic deficiency in the McGovern campaign was the candidate himself. Sen. McGovern lacked the toughness of mind, the breadth of experience, the judgment of men and the personal presence that are required for the White House.

Because of these personal failings, the senator never had the enthusiastic support of the strong men who have been the mainstay of the Democratic party in the past. For the same reason, most of us in the press who knew him over a long period were consistently skeptical about his candidacy.

**Poor Grasp**  
The program the senator put forward was studded with examples of a poor grasp on issues. For instance, his defense program would have destabilized the nuclear balance by increasing the number of American attack submarines. It would have cost more than necessary because aircraft carriers would have been scrapped instead of being allowed to become obsolescent.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the senator's staff were the number of former journalists in his entourage. I love the press. But I don't think we have much experience in doing the business of the world—certainly not to the point of knowing how to run the country.

The senator's slam at the press positively exudes sour grapes. If it is true that we did not, as he puts it, "lay a glove" on President Nixon, that is because Mr. Nixon had the good sense to stay above the battle.

Some sharp criticism was thrown at Sen. McGovern, particularly in connection with his handling of the Baglietto affair. But you didn't hear the senator screaming with pain when he was being built up by the media after the Wisconsin primary as the giant-killer of American politics, far-seeing and courageous with a rare inner toughness. The truth is that anybody insubstantial enough to have to live by the media is probably going to die by the media.

A far more serious point comes up for examination when Sen. McGovern talks about renegade liberals—"those who charge that

## Everything Was Personal

## LBJ Remembered

By Max Frankel

NEW YORK—He was larger than life, almost a caricature of the Texas caricature that he could never shake, but he never lost his humanity because with Lyndon Johnson, everything was really personal.

The war that overwhelmed his years in the White House was personal—a test of endurance against Ho Chi Minh, which he acknowledged having lost in the end, no matter who actually won the spoils of battle.

The Great Society was personal, because his lack of education in his own life had saved him from shiftlessness and he deemed learning of any kind to be forever more the way to get ahead in this world.

**His Monument**  
The civil rights laws that he wanted as his monument were, in the end, highly personal, because they were drawn on the testimony of his Negro cook and her humiliations whenever she traveled without reliable food or lodging between Washington and the Texas ranch.

And even politics, the business in which he excelled and in which he took such great pride, was to him only a personal, face-to-face thing. If he had talked George Meany into endorsing him on a point, he thought he had won over all of American labor. If he had conquered Richard Russell on a budget matter, he thought he had won over the southland.

In this fashion, he had been able to encompass every issue and every center of power in his years as majority leader of the Senate. But from the White House, even his huge reach fell short and his incredibly hard work and keen mind felt often overwhelmed.

Insecure, despite his size and force, L.B.J. felt from the moment of John Kennedy's death in Dallas that the nation would never accept his Southern speech and rural manners as a replacement for the slain prince.

**Afraid**  
So he clung to the Kennedy men and batted off their FID disavowal and he was afraid, even after his landslide election, in 1964, to bring his own men to the capital.

And he could not comprehend, to the moment of death, how so many Kennedy partisans around the country could turn against him because of a war in which he felt he had taken the counsel of his predecessor's cabinet and aides.

So he took it personally. He thought he saw a plot to take note yet another Kennedy and

he thought he saw his fate as being merely the caretaker between two Kennedy administrations and he hated the thought and all who made it seem so real.

In his own mind, he felt certain that history would bring vindication. Historians would see, he thought, that he was right.

● A Southerner, who brought the blacks to the ultimate legal equality—with their own seat on the Supreme Court and a court that ruled in their cause.

● A conservative kept alive in politics by conservative votes for Texas interests, who made the war on poverty an elaborate concern of the federal government.

● A wartime leader who was governed to the end by respect and occasionally even compassion for his "enemy," who really wanted to extend the Great Society to the Mekong River and who systematically refused to whip the nation into an anti-Communist frenzy.

● A backwoods boy of modest learning, who gave what seemed to him the disrespectful establishment figures of the East the scope and mandate for great social wars.

That is how he also saw himself. He confronted antagonists to the end, always hoping that reason and short ideas and long conversations—really monologues—could find a compromise for every conflict.

Although overcome by a bitter war and the hatreds that it spawned throughout the country, Lyndon Johnson remained a man who hated conflict and who feared confrontation for himself and his country.

He made the joint chiefs of staff testify in writing that he should really stand at the step of the White House.

**Ride Into Battle**  
He made all his diplomatic advisers commit themselves in writing to the advice that he really go to meet Soviet Premier Khrushchev at Glassboro, N.J.

He weaned from his wife, Lady Bird, a written recommendation that he ride into battle against Barry Goldwater in 1964 and the degree and he was afraid, even after his landslide election, in 1964, to bring his own men to the capital.

Well, he said to a newsmen on the morning after his surprise announcement of intended retirement in 1968, "Do you still believe in the First Amendment?" I thought free speech and in assembly had destroyed him; he went on to confess that he believed in the First Amendment.

He wanted everyone with him all the time and when it wasn't, it broke his heart.

## McGovern in Defeat

By Joseph Kraft

stays of the Democratic party in the past. For the same reason, most of us in the press who knew him over a long period were consistently skeptical about his candidacy.

**Poor Grasp**  
The program the senator put forward was studded with examples of a poor grasp on issues. For instance, his defense program would have destabilized the nuclear balance by increasing the number of American attack submarines. It would have cost more than necessary because aircraft carriers would have been scrapped instead of being allowed to become obsolescent.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the senator's staff were the number of former journalists in his entourage. I love the press. But I don't think we have much experience in doing the business of the world—certainly not to the point of knowing how to run the country.

The senator's slam at the press positively exudes sour grapes. If it is true that we did not, as he puts it, "lay a glove" on President Nixon, that is because Mr. Nixon had the good sense to stay above the battle.

Some sharp criticism was thrown at Sen. McGovern, particularly in connection with his handling of the Baglietto affair. But you didn't hear the senator screaming with pain when he was being built up by the media after the Wisconsin primary as the giant-killer of American politics, far-seeing and courageous with a rare inner toughness. The truth is that anybody insubstantial enough to have to live by the media is probably going to die by the media.

A far more serious point comes up for examination when Sen. McGovern talks about renegade liberals—"those who charge that

liberalism has been tried at found wanting." Certainly I perceive that the programs the Great Society did not work widespread—especially a man who had been a member of the former backers of the program.

That view is endorsed by anybody can see in the work done by such orthodox liberals as Mayor John Lindsay in New York and former Mayor Carl Stokes in Cleveland. It is reinforced by some careful studies, including notably Christopher Jencks' monumental work on education entitled "Inequality."

Maybe these perceptions are wrong. If so, the thing to do is to demonstrate the fact by finding out how long up for public admiration examples where the Great Society programs have succeeded. For my own part, I have looked without great success.

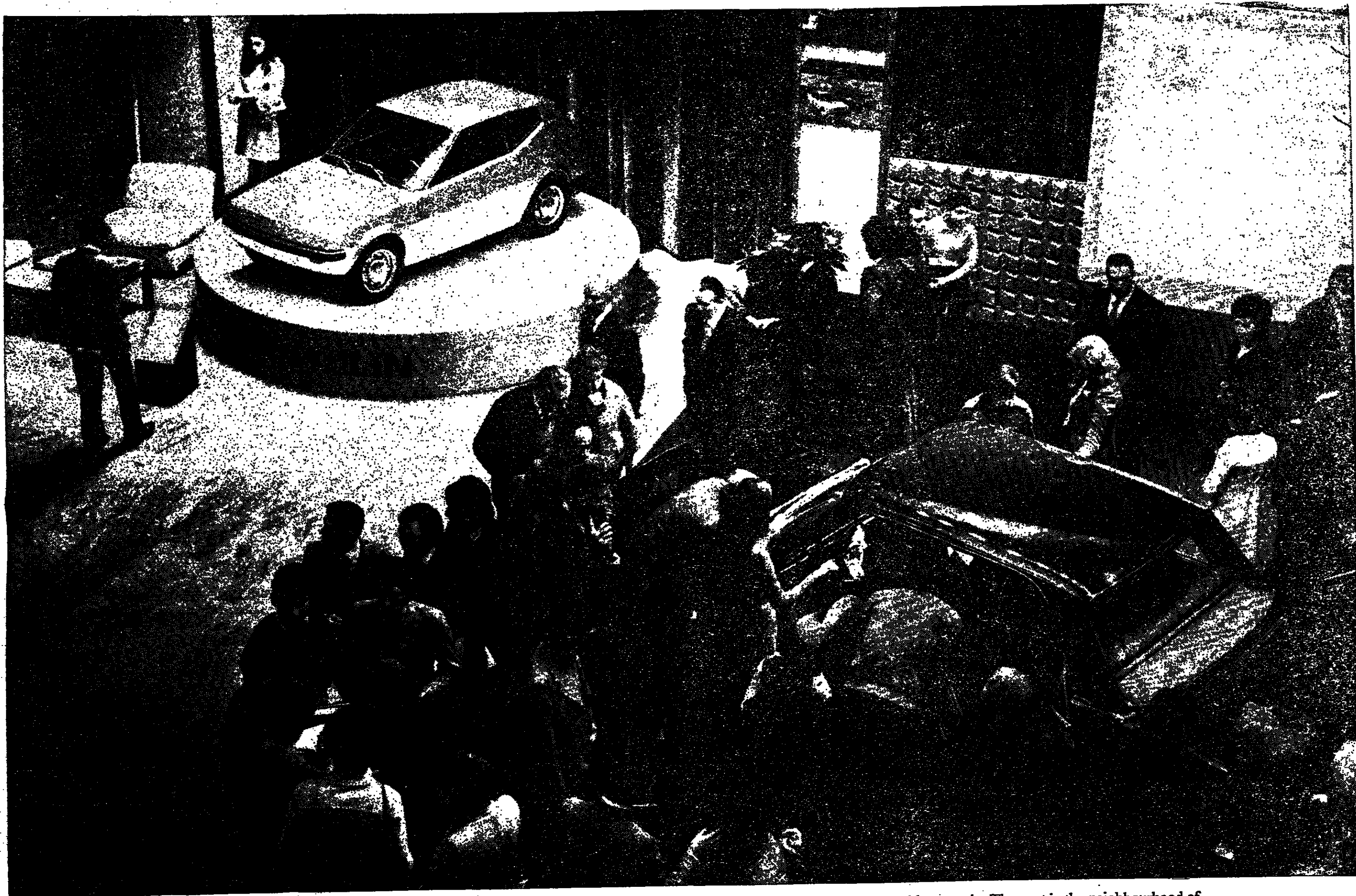
**Serious Charge**  
A second serious charge that senator makes is that the country is in danger of "one-man rule." In fact, the most recent decisions on Vietnam have been made almost alone by President Nixon. He has gone way beyond precedent in impounding funds appropriated by the Congress as in asserting executive privilege against testimony to the Congress.

But, "one-man rule?" The sounds far-fetched to me. If Congress, the courts, and the rest of the vast and infinitely filigreed apparatus of due process in the country are still very much in place, the Congress can easily take the President in tow by developing its own budget, and a setting the power of the purse.

Only that requires that mat congressmen and senators develop an ability once possessed by Sen. McGovern which he seems to have lost in the heady whirl of presidential politics. It requires the ability not to be prima donna.



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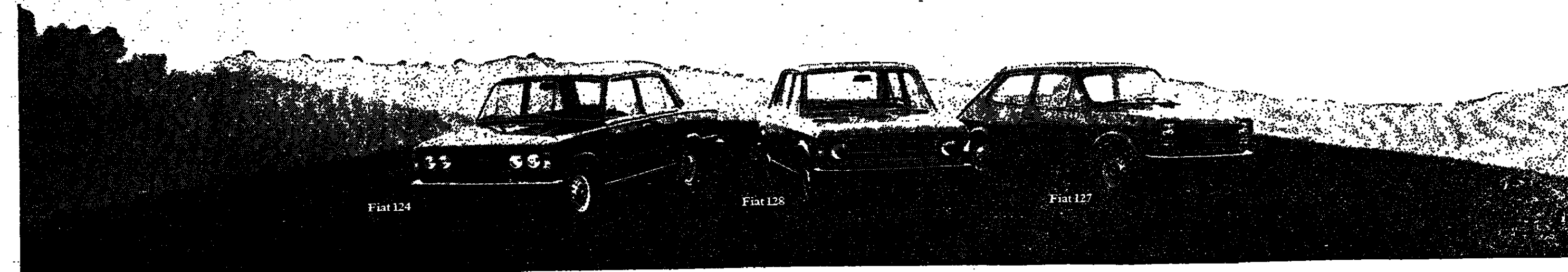
without strain. They get in the neighbourhood of 14 km per litre of fuel. And when it comes to acceleration, both have more passing ability than cars with engines hundreds of cubic centimetres larger.

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## PARIS FASHION

## Givenchy's Great Collection

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A funny thing happened at Givenchy's salon this morning. For the first time in his career Givenchy himself, in his white work jacket, came out at the end to take a bow. He simply had to. It was the only way to get rid of the cheering, clapping crowd, and I'm sure I don't have to tell you how many years it has been since this kind of emotion broke out at a fashion show.

With the press staying away in droves, and some of the great houses acting as if they were willing to throw in the sponge, Givenchy has come up with a great Paris collection, and certainly one of the best in his working life that began with Schiaparelli and includes a long-time friendship with Balenciaga. "Beautiful from beginning to end," said Mrs. Pierre Schumberger, who occupied the star customer seat at the end of the room wearing white wool and teeny daytime emeralds. She was echoed by other star customers such as Mrs. William McCormick Blair of Washington, Mrs. John Hammond of New York and French actress Capucine. Sidney Glitler of Chicago, the man with the most recent American buying power here this season, called it "the most exciting Paris collection I've seen in years."

Don't get the idea that the clothes are revolutionary or fraky. Though they are fresh and new in colors, fabrics and shapes they still rate all the old Givenchy cliché adjectives such as simple, wearable, elegant and ladylike.

Some of the new things in a collection, which looks so easy you know it must have taken a lot of suffering to turn out, are the many sleeveless dresses and blouses and the bare-top dresses with shoulder straps for daytime. They seem to change the whole balance of clothes. Givenchy

also rounds the neckline on almost all his dresses with a low burst of pleats. A swathed neckline is traditionally hard to wear, but Givenchy sets on the pleats at so many different heights and in so many different ways that you feel he has covered all possible customer situations.

"I guess we'll all be wearing little dresses again," said Mrs. Schumberger soon after the show started, and I guess we will. Givenchy makes them of silk, linen and cotton, under short matching jackets or long coats of another color, and crowns them with carvings of natural-color straw. He makes the suit palatable again in things like bronze linen silk or cotton plaid. The suits have hip-bone jackets with narrow belts. Sometimes they cover bra tops that leave the midriff bare, but I doubt if most customers order them that way.

## Raincoats

Last year Givenchy's navy blue stretch raincoat was a best seller in the United States and this year he has half a dozen to choose from. Most of them are in amusing prints from pin-sized to balloon-sized dots, on off-white grounds. Most of the coats are parts of costumes. The most interesting are those inlaid all around the edges with bands of different colors, like two shades of green framing a white coat.

Inlaid bands and squares are only a small part of the immense amount of detail in Givenchy's collection. Some of the daytime dresses are all over tiny pleats, even to the jacket sleeves. Listen. If you're paying Paris prices, you don't want your clothes half-baked, but fully cooked with all those luxurious little lady touches, don't you?

Givenchy uses his favorite plaids all through his collection, but he also likes flower prints, especially a long stemmed white rose in bud on a deep green ground. Many of his long evening coats are of flowered gauze over monotone dresses.

The evening clothes are spectacular. Evening pajamas in pastel crepes have waist-length sailor jackets (there are lots of nautical details) over jeweled bras or sleeveless, jeweled sweaters and straight, medium-wide pants.

The dresses are made of soft, shiny gazar or silk georgette. Some have skirts cut in dramatic windmill shapes. The most

AP  
Givenchy's dress in crepe de chine is blue with white stripes.



memorable, though, are the long columns of pleated-silk georgettes with bare tops and little shoulder straps. Givenchy drapes the shoulders with romantic bows of puffy organza or those beautiful silk flowers that the French are famous for. I hate to rub it in, but there isn't a ruffle in sight.

For his new collection, Courrèges' salon is knee-deep in white plush. Instead of the old schoolroom stools, you can lounge on a semi-circular white plush couch or sit on the white plush rug and stare at the stage instead of an open fire. Courrèges' models wear their hair in shoulder-length curls and even the rock music is subdued to a wistful whisper.

Courrèges showed his ready-to-wear on slides and the new spring and summer couture in the flesh. Among the innovations are bigger, squarer goggles, a coat with short,

cap sleeves and the first, soft silk print dress he has ever created. He uses only the tiniest, most delicate prints, like little waves of color or hearts hardly bigger than polka dots, but the dress got a big hand whenever it appeared.

It was a first preview of Courrèges' men's wear collection that won't be on the market until 1974. Most of the clothes, in pastels and kinetic colors, are nylon and look like sailing gear.

For a climax, two models did a striptease act. "They're American men. That's what makes them so shy," explained one of the pretty girls on the designer's staff. "They will go farther," she went on after they peeled off shirts and sweaters, but they stopped while they were still thoroughly covered with Bermuda-length undershorts printed in the Courrèges initials, A.C. After seeing "The Last Tango," so what?

## FILMS IN PARIS

## Alain Delon in a 'Dracula' Set by a French Seashore

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—"Tratament de Choc" (at the Colisée and the Gaumont Rive Gauche) is so utterly absurd that it might be taken for a travesty of a horror film. It is a kind of "Dracula" in modern dress and with ultramodern furniture. In the place of Bram Stoker's foreboding Carpathian mountains, the scene is a depressing youth-preservation clinic by a sad seashore. There doctors and patients restore their health by feasting on the dining-room personnel, a hapless band of Portuguese waitresses.

## A Message

Alain Delon—of all unlikely actors—undertakes the assignment that used to be reserved for Bela Lugosi. He is a bouncing, fresh-faced bloodsucker and Annie Girardot is the Miss Lucy of the occasion, a heroine more persecuted and more pursued than Pearl White was in "The Perils of Fidelity." To make matters worse, this delicious nonsense is accompanied by a message. Society, explains the handsome medico to his prospective meal, devours the weak and the helpless.

The major members of the company, including Robert Hirsch of the Comédie Française as an inmate who runs out of funds during his restoration treatment, illustrate the Darwin survival-of-the-fittest theory by coming through the scorching ordeal hilariously unscathed. As comedy relief from the spooky proceedings there is an "O Cal-

cutia!" sequence in which the carnivorous guests and the staff go surface-bathing naked. "Tratament de Choc" is apt to excite laughter rather than terror in its most solemn moments. The sight of the blood of human sacrifices bubbling on the laboratory stoves is a detail that might be appropriated by the "Alcazar" cabaret for its "Frankenstein" number.

"Few parents nowadays pay any respect to what their children say to them," the old-fashioned respect for the young is fast dying out," remarks an epigrammatic dandy in a Wilde comedy. Appreciating the profound truth in this quip, Pascal Thomas in "Les Zozos" (at the Quinette, the Elysées Lincoln and the Dragon) wisely relegates the elders to the background—where as modeled parents they are scarcely seen and rarely heard—and concentrates on the children and what they have to say to one another. This sagacious maneuvering breeds happy results. Here is a most engaging film about the younger generation.

Set in a provincial lycée, it describes the lives of a handful of schoolboys, their classroom sessions, their recreations, their callow discussions and flirtations and the vacation camping expedition that two of them undertake to Sweden in the fond hope that Swedish girls are more acquiescent than those at home. The scenario deals with country youngsters and contains nothing



Sergei Eisenstein and Edouard Tissé

ing in the least sensational. Drug addicts are conspicuous by their absence from the group. Nobody wants to knife the headmaster or rape his secretary. It is acted honestly and effectively by a troupe of young thespians, schoolboys themselves who are not afflicted by the greenspainted poisoning that besets so many professional "child" performers. The approach glows with a sympathetic humor similar to that of Booth Tarkington's novels of American adolescence with a touch of wistful naïveté to lend variety. It presents—in as far as that is possible—the world as seen through children's eyes.

"The General Line" (at the Studio Logos with French titles and some Prokofiev music) is the fourth film of the celebrated Soviet movie maestro, Sergei Eisenstein. Its intent was an explanation of collectivization as it

affected the Russian peasant and the Russian village at the time of the Five-Year Plan's inauguration. It was seen abroad in an abbreviated version as "Old and New," but it may now be inspected in almost complete form, though the episode of the bull's wedding has been bowdlerized.

The mission of "The General Line" was to depict the reform measures imposed by the new agricultural program: the modernization of farming with tractors replacing the horse-drawn plow, electric cream separators replacing the old-time manual churning and irrigation of the fields replacing prayers for rain. As a document of the changing ways in Russia it has today its historic value, but it is as a work of art that it is most arresting.

The superb photography of these lends it pictorial magnificence and Eisenstein has dramatized the problems of rural life in mastery fashion. Its faces will linger long in memory. The faces in the religious procession suggest at once the composition of a classic canvas. Eisenstein recruited these actors from the Leningrad flophouses and took for his "heroine" an illiterate farmhand, who, under his guidance, emerges as an impressive actress.

The filming, begun in 1930, was interrupted for the making of "October" and only completed in 1938. The human misadventure, Eisenstein related, gave no trouble, but the great bull, Fomka, developed a dislike for the camera and charged. Tissé and his crew on several occasions. They were only saved by a resourceful manipulation of the reflectors that distracted the impatient beast. "The General Line" is a cinematic masterpiece of great beauty and strength.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Vienna State Opera will present a Marti cycle of the composer's major operas in the current repertory, including this season's new production of "Don Giovanni" staged by Franco Zeffirelli, from Jan. 24 to 30. Also in the series are "The Magic Flute," "Idomeneo," "Così fan tutte," "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Abduction From the Seraglio."

Gerhart Hetzel, concertmaster of the Vienna Philharmonic and Zari Richter, playing the harp, will give a special concert of Bach sonatas Jan. 30 at the Vienna Musikverein.

The French Radio's Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Alexander Schneider and with Isaac Stern as violin soloist, will give two all-Mozart concerts Jan. 28 and Feb. 1 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. Stern will be soloist in three of the concertos and two shorter works.

"Klydes I," a "cybernetic-luminescent experiment" intended as a "spectacle with the participation of the public" will have its first performance Feb. 9

at the Hamburg State Opera, with repeat performances daily through Feb. 18. Nicolas Schiffer is responsible for the production and the "word score." Pierre Henry for the music, and Alwin Nikolais the choreography. Among the participants in the production are said to be five electronic sculptures, eight robot sculptures, dancers, spotlights, projectors, the author, the composer, the public, five public opinion analysts and various employees of the Hamburg State Opera.

A new production of Verdi's "Aida," conducted by Riccardo Muti and staged by Nathaniel Merrill of the New York Met, with sets by Günther Schneider-Siemssen, will have its first performance Feb. 4 at the Vienna State Opera. The cast will be headed by Gwyneth Jones, Victoria Corda, Flaminio Piccoli and Eugene Holmes. Subsequent performances will be Feb. 9, 13, 20 and 24.

Britain's Royal Ballet will give an all-Balanchine program for the first time Jan. 28, 29, 30 and Feb. 10, with "Agon," "The Four

Temperaments" and "Prodigal Son," with Rudolf Nureyev scheduled for the title part of the last-named work.

Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" will have its first performance since 1897 at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, when it receives a new production Feb. 9 with Elisabeth Harwood as Norina. Ryland Davies as Ernesto, Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Geraint Evans, celebrating a quarter-century at Covent Garden, in the title part. Jean-Pierre Ponnelle will be responsible for the staging, scenery and costumes, and John Pritchard will conduct. Later performances are scheduled for Feb. 13, 16, 20, 24 and 28.

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## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI).—This is how The New York Times critic rates new stage productions:

"Strike Heaven on the Face!" the latest of the New Phoenix Repertory Company's series of "Sideshowes," or "preliminary sketches" of new plays won praise with reservations from Mel Gussow. "This is a play with great timeliness and urgency. Unquestionably, it deserves a full production," Gussow wrote. "In outline, it may sound like a play we have seen before, but what elevates it to a level of originality is the playwright's ability to dramatize crucial confrontation in his characters' lives. What made the production an especially compelling experience was the forcefulness of (Nathan) George's performance. Except for the ending, Israel Elick's direction is admirable. The cast could not be improved—Beatrice Winde as the sweet-tempered mother (she tries to save her son's anguish with peach cobbler), Yvette Hawkins as the perplexed wife... and most importantly, Nathan George." In "Strike Heaven," playwright Richard Wesley examines the nature of heroism. His central character is a black sergeant returning from Vietnam.

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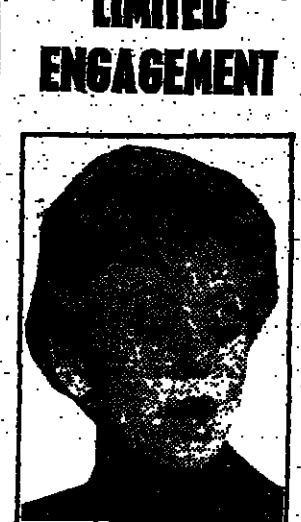
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## Japan Payments Gap Narrows During 1972

YOKO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Japan's balance-of-payments surplus for 1972 was \$4.73 billion, according to the Finance Ministry today.

## Japan Might Tighten Curbs on Foreign Investor

By Sam Jameson

YOKO, Jan. 23—Finance Minister Kiichi Fukuda said yesterday Japan would be able to tighten government restrictions on foreign investment by the spring.

Mr. Fukuda said that the government is now considering whether to permit foreign ownership in such enterprises as hotels, restaurants, and other services. He said that the government is now considering whether to permit foreign ownership in such enterprises as hotels, restaurants, and other services.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### VW Workers Get 8.5 % Pay Raise

Some 118,000 workers and employees at Volkswagen's six West German auto plants will receive 8.5 percent more pay under a contract concluded by the company and IG-Metall, the metal workers' trade union.

### Honda Says Ford Proposes Link

Honda Motor says Ford Motor has formally proposed a tie-up to sell Honda cars through its network. Kihachiro Kaashima, Honda managing director, reports the two companies will probably open discussions on a possible tie-up next month.

### Kaiser, Preussag in Disaccord

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. says Preussag AG has submitted differences of opinion on problems relating to their three-year-old European aluminum joint venture to third party arbitration in West Germany.

## Sony Earnings Soar by 75% In Quarter, 55% in Year

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sony Corp.'s consolidated net profit rose 75 percent in the fourth quarter and 55 percent in the full year.

The company said today its net profit in the quarter was 4.2 billion yen (\$38.8 million), up from 2.4 billion yen a year earlier.

For the full year consolidated net profit was 19.2 billion yen, up from 12.4 billion in 1971.

Sales in the quarter totaled 69.4 billion yen, up from 50.2 billion yen, and in the year 245.1 billion yen, up from 194 billion yen.

Full-year profit was equal to 188.5 yen a share before adjustment for a 25 percent free stock distribution on Nov. 1, and to 149.5 yen after adjustment. This compared with 123 yen a share and 98.5 yen a share, respectively, a year earlier.

Sony attributed its sharp profit gains in both the fourth quarter and the full year to brisk demand for the full range of the company's products both in Japan and abroad.

In particular, sales of Sony's major item, Trinitron color television receivers, rose 48 percent in 1972. The lower unit costs that accompanied sharp gains in receiver output helped significantly to reduce Sony's cost-of-sales to 62.7 percent of overall volume in 1972 from 65.1 percent of turnover in 1971, officials said.

## Italy Widens Trade Deficit During Month

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP)—Italy had a trade deficit in November of 56 billion lire compared with a deficit in November 1971 of 35 billion lire, the Ministry of Foreign Trade announced today.

Imports totaled 950.6 billion lire, up 15.9 percent. Exports rose 13.2 percent to 904.5 billion lire.

It was the first time in many months that the rate of increase in imports exceeded that for exports.

The ministry said in releasing the figures that the sharper gain in imports was in part due to the rush by many importers to buy goods before introduction of the value-added tax Jan. 1.

In the first 11 months of the year imports rose 12 percent to 10,038.7 billion lire from a year earlier. Exports rose 13.2 percent to 9,045 billion lire. Thus the trade deficit narrowed to 37.8 billion lire from 53.3 billion lire.

Italy's trade normally shows a deficit, which is usually covered by emigrants' remittances and tourist income. However, in recent months there was an outflow of capital. This led the government Saturday to set up a two-tier market for the lire to reduce these outflows.

The ministry expressed satisfaction with the trade situation through last November, noting that among other industrial nations during the past decade trade has grown at only 10 percent.

### Japan-U.S. Consulting Venture

Four Japanese companies have established a joint business consulting firm in Japan with Chase Manhattan Consulting Inc., Mitsubishi Bank reports. The three other firms are Nikko Securities, Mitsubishi Trust & Banking and Yorumu Kogyo.

### German Bank Satisfied With Net

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale says it is satisfied with 1972 earnings. In a preliminary report on last year, the bank says interest and similar receipts from lending, money market and securities transactions and participations did not rise as fast as interest costs and similar expenditures.

## Company Reports

**Alcon**  
Fourth Quarter: 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 106.3 129.7  
Profits (millions)... 8.43 7.96  
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.58 0.59

**Burlington Northern**  
Fourth Quarter: 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 292.5 287.3  
Profits (millions)... 18.33 16.43  
Per Share... 1.48 0.50

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Fourth Quarter: 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 292.5 287.3  
Profits (millions)... 18.33 16.43  
Per Share... 1.48 0.50

**Corning Glass Works**  
Fourth Quarter: 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 187.0 142.9  
Profits (millions)... 14.48 3.36  
Per Share... 2.07 0.47

**Consolidated Edison (N.Y.)**  
Fourth Quarter: 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 1,488.0 1,313.9  
Profits (millions)... 108.43 106.97  
Per Share... 2.07 2.35

**Hercules**  
Fourth Quarter: 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 247.2 197.4  
Profits (millions)... 17.01 12.87  
Per Share... 0.84 0.64

**Koppers**  
Fourth Quarter: 1972 1971  
Revenue (millions)... 932.0 817.9  
Profits (millions)... 70.43 55.12  
Per Share... 3.50 2.78

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Revenue (millions)... 932.0 817.9  
Profits (millions)... 70.43 55.12  
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Per Share... 3.50 2.78

## Food Prices to Gain Further

## U.S. Living Cost Rises 0.3% In Month, 3.4% During 1972

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Higher prices for eggs, fresh vegetables and household services pushed up the cost of living by 0.3 percent last month, giving the nation a 3.4 percent rate of inflation in 1972, the same as 1971.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported today the consumer price index went up to 127.3 percent of the 1967 average, meaning that it cost consumers \$12.73 to buy the same basket of goods that \$10 bought in 1967.

But the December increase was figured at only 0.2 percent when the department subtracted the usual seasonal influences from the statistics. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, food prices showed no change over November. But they went up by a sharp 0.5 percent on an unadjusted basis.

The BEA issued an indirect warning that the January index will show sharply higher food prices. Wholesale prices of food went up sharply in December, but not all of the impact was reflected in the December consumer price index.

The BEA said price information for two indexes is collected at different times of the month, adding that there is generally a time lag between wholesale price increases and their reflection at the retail level. In addition, it said, not all wholesale price increases are passed on to the consumer.

The report showed the Nixon administration went over its 1972 targets of trying to cut the rate

of inflation to 3 percent or below at the end of the year. During Phase 1 and Phase 2 economic controls, which were abandoned by President Nixon early in January, consumer prices went up 3.2 percent, the report said.

It said that prices of food purchased at grocery stores climbed by a sharp 0.6 percent, but this is a usual increase for December, the BEA added.

Stein Sees Progress  
Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said the December increase of 0.3 percent was "welcome news" because it meant the inflation rate was well within the administration's target of a 2 to 3 percent annual rate.

He claimed substantial progress had been made in lowering inflation, even though the 1972 rate was the same as 1971.

The BEA said non-food commodities rose by 0.1 percent on an unadjusted basis and 0.2 percent on a seasonally-adjusted basis. The main reason for the rise was new car price increases put into effect in early December on an order approved by the Price Commission.

The price of services went up by 0.4 percent in December, the report said.

In another report, the department said average weekly earnings of workers went up by 2.7 percent last year. The increase for December was 0.1 percent.

Average gross weekly earnings rose 7 percent last year to \$135.73. The average in 1971 was \$126.81.

## Price Rally Pares Losses On Big Board

Glamours, Blue-Chips Lead the Recovery

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT)—A late rally pared stock market losses today as volume accelerated on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, which had fallen to 1,018.86 with a token decline of 0.15 point, this marked the Dow's lowest closing level since late December.

Select glamour and blue-chip issues sparked the recovery, while the general market continued to give ground.

International Business Machines, trading at its highest price on record, was a market feature, responding to plans for a 25 percent stock dividend and an increased cash payout.

These actions by IBM directors sent the stock ahead by 8 1/4. It closed at 444 1/4 after selling at a high of 444 3/4. A 25 percent stock dividend is comparable to a 5-for-4 split. IBM last split its shares—a 2-for-1 split—in 1968.

The computer giant recently reported higher 1972 profits. Last Friday, it climbed 1 1/2 to 439, its previous high. Adjusted for splits, the stock has gone up about 1 1/2 times in 10 years.

The market's early weakness reflected continuing concern over the threat of higher interest rates and an increase in the inflation pace. Weakness in the dollar in European monetary markets was another factor.

But the growing expectation of a Vietnam cease-fire apparently provided a delayed-reaction tonic for stock prices. In early afternoon, the White House announced that President Nixon would deliver a televised address tonight to report on the status of Vietnam negotiations.

Turnover climbed to 18.06 million shares for yesterday's 15.57 million.

Sony fell 2 to \$3 5/8. It reported higher fiscal 1972 earnings, but they were below what some Wall Street analysts had expected.

Ameren-Hess lost 3 3/8 to 44 3/8 in the wake of some adverse comment in a published report.

Dart Industries dropped 2 3/4 to 40 3/4 despite an estimate of improved 1972 earnings.

General Motors dipped 3/8 to 78 1/8. In one of the largest reversals in automotive history, GM yesterday announced a call-back of 3.7 million of its 1972-73 cars to correct a possible steering problem.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.06 to 35.18, while declines outnumbered advances, 577 against 328. Turnover was 3.87 million shares, compared with 3.72 million yesterday.

Markets to Close  
The New York and American Stock Exchanges will be closed Thursday in observance of the day of mourning for Lyndon B. Johnson.

## ENERGY CRISIS IN FOCUS

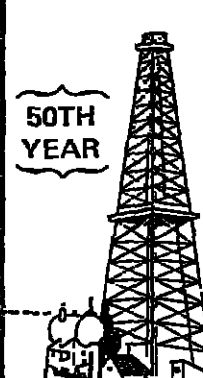
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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

| 1972-73 | Stocks and Bonds    | Slc. Div. in \$ | P/E High Low Last | Crge | 1972-73 | Stocks and Bonds | Slc. Div. in \$     | P/E High Low Last | Crge | 1972-73 | Stocks and Bonds    | Slc. Div. in \$ | P/E High Low Last | Crge | 1972-73 | Stocks and Bonds    | Slc. Div. in \$ | P/E High Low Last | Crge |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------|---------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------|---------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------|---------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------|
| 22      | 22% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 22               | 22% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 22      | 22% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 22   | 22      | 22% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 22   |
| 23      | 23% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 23               | 23% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 23      | 23% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 23   | 23      | 23% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 23   |
| 24      | 24% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 24               | 24% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 24      | 24% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 24   | 24      | 24% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 24   |
| 25      | 25% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 25               | 25% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 25      | 25% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 25   | 25      | 25% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 25   |
| 26      | 26% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 26               | 26% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 26      | 26% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 26   | 26      | 26% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 26   |
| 27      | 27% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 27               | 27% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 27      | 27% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 27   | 27      | 27% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 27   |
| 28      | 28% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 28               | 28% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 28      | 28% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 28   | 28      | 28% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 28   |
| 29      | 29% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 29               | 29% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 29      | 29% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 29   | 29      | 29% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 29   |
| 30      | 30% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 30               | 30% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 30      | 30% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 30   | 30      | 30% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 30   |
| 31      | 31% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 31               | 31% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 31      | 31% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 31   | 31      | 31% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 31   |
| 32      | 32% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 32               | 32% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 32      | 32% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 32   | 32      | 32% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 32   |
| 33      | 33% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 33               | 33% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 33      | 33% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 33   | 33      | 33% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 33   |
| 34      | 34% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 34               | 34% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 34      | 34% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 34   | 34      | 34% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 34   |
| 35      | 35% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 35               | 35% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 35      | 35% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 35   | 35      | 35% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 35   |
| 36      | 36% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 36               | 36% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 36      | 36% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 36   | 36      | 36% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 36   |
| 37      | 37% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 37               | 37% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 37      | 37% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 37   | 37      | 37% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 37   |
| 38      | 38% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 38               | 38% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 38      | 38% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 38   | 38      | 38% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 38   |
| 39      | 39% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 39               | 39% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 39      | 39% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 39   | 39      | 39% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 39   |
| 40      | 40% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 40               | 40% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 40      | 40% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 40   | 40      | 40% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 40   |
| 41      | 41% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 41               | 41% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 41      | 41% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 41   | 41      | 41% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 41   |
| 42      | 42% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 42               | 42% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 42      | 42% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 42   | 42      | 42% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 42   |
| 43      | 43% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 43               | 43% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 43      | 43% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 43   | 43      | 43% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 43   |
| 44      | 44% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 44               | 44% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 44      | 44% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 44   | 44      | 44% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 44   |
| 45      | 45% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 45               | 45% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 45      | 45% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 45   | 45      | 45% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 45   |
| 46      | 46% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 46               | 46% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 46      | 46% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 46   | 46      | 46% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 46   |
| 47      | 47% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 47               | 47% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 47      | 47% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 47   | 47      | 47% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 47   |
| 48      | 48% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 48               | 48% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 48      | 48% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 48   | 48      | 48% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 48   |
| 49      | 49% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 49               | 49% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 49      | 49% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 49   | 49      | 49% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 49   |
| 50      | 50% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 50               | 50% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 50      | 50% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 50   | 50      | 50% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 50   |
| 51      | 51% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 51               | 51% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 51      | 51% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 51   | 51      | 51% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 51   |
| 52      | 52% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 52               | 52% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 52      | 52% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 52   | 52      | 52% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 52   |
| 53      | 53% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 53               | 53% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 53      | 53% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 53   | 53      | 53% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 53   |
| 54      | 54% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 54               | 54% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 54      | 54% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 54   | 54      | 54% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 54   |
| 55      | 55% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 55               | 55% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 55      | 55% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 55   | 55      | 55% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 55   |
| 56      | 56% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 56               | 56% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 56      | 56% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 56   | 56      | 56% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 56   |
| 57      | 57% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 57               | 57% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 57      | 57% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 57   | 57      | 57% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 57   |
| 58      | 58% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 58               | 58% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 58      | 58% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 58   | 58      | 58% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 58   |
| 59      | 59% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 59               | 59% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 59      | 59% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 59   | 59      | 59% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 59   |
| 60      | 60% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 60               | 60% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 60      | 60% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 60   | 60      | 60% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 60   |
| 61      | 61% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 61               | 61% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 61      | 61% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 61   | 61      | 61% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 61   |
| 62      | 62% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 62               | 62% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 62      | 62% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 62   | 62      | 62% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 62   |
| 63      | 63% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 63               | 63% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 63      | 63% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 63   | 63      | 63% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 63   |
| 64      | 64% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 64               | 64% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 64      | 64% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 64   | 64      | 64% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 64   |
| 65      | 65% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 65               | 65% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 65      | 65% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 65   | 65      | 65% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 65   |
| 66      | 66% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 66               | 66% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 66      | 66% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 66   | 66      | 66% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 66   |
| 67      | 67% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 67               | 67% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 67      | 67% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 67   | 67      | 67% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 67   |
| 68      | 68% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 68               | 68% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 68      | 68% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 68   | 68      | 68% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 68   |
| 69      | 69% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 69               | 69% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 69      | 69% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 69   | 69      | 69% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 69   |
| 70      | 70% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 70               | 70% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 70      | 70% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 70   | 70      | 70% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 70   |
| 71      | 71% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 71               | 71% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 71      | 71% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 71   | 71      | 71% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 71   |
| 72      | 72% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 72               | 72% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 72      | 72% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 72   | 72      | 72% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 72   |
| 73      | 73% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 73               | 73% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 73      | 73% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 73   | 73      | 73% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 73   |
| 74      | 74% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 74               | 74% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 74      | 74% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 74   | 74      | 74% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 74   |
| 75      | 75% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 75               | 75% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 75      | 75% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 75   | 75      | 75% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 75   |
| 76      | 76% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 76               | 76% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 76      | 76% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 76   | 76      | 76% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 76   |
| 77      | 77% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 77               | 77% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 77      | 77% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 77   | 77      | 77% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 77   |
| 78      | 78% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 78               | 78% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 78      | 78% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 78   | 78      | 78% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 78   |
| 79      | 79% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 79               | 79% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 79      | 79% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 79   | 79      | 79% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 79   |
| 80      | 80% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 80               | 80% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 80      | 80% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 80   | 80      | 80% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 80   |
| 81      | 81% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 81               | 81% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 81      | 81% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 81   | 81      | 81% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 81   |
| 82      | 82% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 82               | 82% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 82      | 82% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 82   | 82      | 82% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 82   |
| 83      | 83% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 83               | 83% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 83      | 83% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 83   | 83      | 83% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 83   |
| 84      | 84% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 84               | 84% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 84      | 84% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 84   | 84      | 84% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 84   |
| 85      | 85% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 85               | 85% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 85      | 85% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 85   | 85      | 85% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 85   |
| 86      | 86% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 86               | 86% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 86      | 86% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 86   | 86      | 86% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 86   |
| 87      | 87% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 12   | 12      | 87               | 87% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12                | 12   | 87      | 87% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 87   | 87      | 87% Haveli Int 1.55 | 12              | 12                | 87   |
| 88      | 88% H               |                 |                   |      |         |                  |                     |                   |      |         |                     |                 |                   |      |         |                     |                 |                   |      |

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Cash

| Commodity and unit        | Tues. | Year ago          |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| <b>FOODS</b>              |       |                   |
| Cocoa Accts. lb. ....     | -.37  | -.28 <sup>a</sup> |
| Coffee A Santos, lb. .... | +38   | +44               |
| <b>TEXTILES</b>           |       |                   |

## U.S. Commodity Prices

|  |  |  |  |  |                             |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Orange July: March 42.75, May 43.75, July 44.25, B. Sept. 44.90, A. April 44.85, B. March 44.55, B.                          |  |  |  |  | SOYBEANS                    |  |  |  |  |
| Portlands: March 5.35, April 5.55, May 5.65, B. July 5.75  |  |  |  |  | Mar 11.98 7.29 16.11        |  |  |  |  |
| Silver: Jan. 195.40, March 196.40, May 196.50, July 200.40, Sept. 200.30, Dec. 200.10, Jan. 207.00, March 207.00, May 209.50 |  |  |  |  | Mar 10.44 10.45 16.46 10.47 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Joker 9.40 9.40 16.46 10.47 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Joker 9.40 9.40 16.46 10.47 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | SOYBEAN OIL                 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mar 11.98 7.29 16.11        |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | May 16.55 15.50 16.57       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | July 7.20 14.90 15.92       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sept 7.48 15.90 15.93       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Oct 15.40 15.40 15.85       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Nov 16.46 15.90 15.93       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dec 16.46 15.90 15.93       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | SOYBEAN MEAL                |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mar 8.00 79.43 18.03        |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | May 8.00 79.43 18.03        |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | July 17.63 17.63 18.03      |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sept 17.63 17.63 18.03      |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Oct 16.19 16.19 18.03       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Nov 16.19 16.19 18.03       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dec 16.19 16.19 18.03       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | SOYBEAN HULLS               |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mar 13.00 13.00 13.03       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | May 13.00 13.00 13.03       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | July 13.00 13.00 13.03      |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sept 13.00 13.00 13.03      |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Oct 13.00 13.00 13.03       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Nov 13.00 13.00 13.03       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dec 13.00 13.00 13.03       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | B-Silver 13.00 13.00 13.03  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | SILVER                      |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Feb 116.80 197.30 195       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Apr 116.80 197.30 195       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Jun 116.80 197.30 195       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Aug 116.80 197.30 195       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Oct 116.80 197.30 195       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dec 116.80 197.30 195       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | B-Silver 116.80 197.30 195  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | LIVE CATTLE                 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Feb 44.25 44.25 44.25       |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Apr 44.25 44.25 44.25       |  |  |  |  |

## Tokyo Exchange

| TOKYO EXCHANGE |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| JAN. 23, 1973  |              |
|                | Price<br>Yen |
| Asahi Glass    | 350          |
| Asahi Cement   | 350          |
| Dai Nip. Print | 424          |
| Fuji Brnt      | 875          |
| Fuji Photo     | 400          |
| Hitachi        | 307          |
| Honda Motor    | 875          |
| C. Itoh        | 375          |
| Jap. Air Lines | 2,770        |
| Kansai E. L.   | 1,300        |
| Kao Soap       | 330          |
| Kirin Brewery  | 387          |
| Kanatsu        | 360          |
| Kubota I Wks   | 424          |
| Mitsui S Ind.  | 794          |
| Mitsui E. Wks  | 350          |
| Mitsui Bk      | 424          |
| Mitsui C. I.   | 424          |
| Mitsui C. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui E. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui F. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui G. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui H. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui I. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui J. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui K. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui L. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui M. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui N. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui O. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui P. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui Q. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui R. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui S. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui T. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui U. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui V. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui W. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui X. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui Y. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui Z. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui A. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui B. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui C. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui D. S.   | 424          |
| Mitsui E.      |              |

## International Stock Indexes

|                 | Yest.   | Prev.   | High    |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amsterdam.....  | 142.7   | 143.7   | 143.7   |
| Brussels.....   | 161.61  | 161.92  | 162.23  |
| Frankfurt.....  | 151.61  | 154.11  | 154.11  |
| London 30.....  | 470.6   | 470.1   | 509.5   |
| London 500..... | 199.95  | 202.35  | 217.40  |
| Milan.....      | 50.34   | 50.59   | 53.59   |
| Paris.....      | 105.7   | 105.5   | 105.7   |
| Sydney.....     | 632.49  | 633.44  | 637.27  |
| Tokyo (21)..... | 417.63  | 414.67  | 417.68  |
| Tokyo (10)..... | 5267.68 | 5270.54 | 5307.91 |
| Zurich.....     | 414.2   | 413.8   | 416.8   |

(a) new. (b) old.

## Market Summary

| Most Actives—New York |         |       |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| Jan. 12, 1972         |         |       |
| SartCo p n            | 470,320 | 53%   |
| Am Tel&Tel            | 371,660 | 41%   |
| Telcel Inc            | 336,703 | 37%   |
| GenCorp               | 231,630 | 26%   |
| Am Tel&Tel wt         | 183,700 | 21%   |
| Coast&Gas             | 167,770 | 19%   |
| GenCorp               | 166,700 | 19%   |
| Amer Hess             | 140,900 | 16%   |
| GenCorp               | 136,700 | 15%   |
| Levitz Firm           | 131,270 | 15%   |
| Tel Util              | 122,550 | 14%   |
| GenCorp               | 118,700 | 13%   |
| Deere Co              | 114,360 | 13%   |
| Cont Data             | 112,630 | 13%   |
| Am Airline            | 106,700 | 12%   |
| Total                 |         |       |
| Volume (in millions)  |         | 19.36 |
| Advances              |         | 512   |
| Unchanged             |         | 948   |
| Decreased             |         | 340   |
| Total Issues          |         | 1800  |
| 1971-72               | high    | 84    |
| Nov 1972-73           | low     | 83    |
| Most Actives—America  |         |       |
| NaI Gt wt n           | 125,130 |       |
| East M n              | 116,130 | 36%   |
| GenCorp               | 106,700 | 34%   |

|             |        |      |
|-------------|--------|------|
| Can Oil Gas | 92,100 | 54%  |
| Gt Bas Pet  | 91,530 | 46%  |
| Champ Ho    | 87,323 | 113% |

|                          |        |      |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Champ Ho                 | 87,300 | 11%  |
| Bowmar Ins               | 77,200 | 23%  |
| No Am Roy                | 63,300 | 14%  |
| Buffet Gas               | 55,200 | 23   |
| Loews Th wt              | 53,900 | 15%  |
| Approx total stock sales |        | 3.8  |
| Stock sales year ago     |        | 4.87 |

| High  | Low   | Close |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 26.37 | 26.25 | 26.18 |

| <b>Dow Jones Average:</b> |         |         |         |         |   |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
|                           | Open    | High    | Low     | Close   |   |
| 30 Ind                    | 1317.53 | 1024.68 | 1037.22 | 1316.66 | — |
| 20 Trn                    | 219.46  | 211.82  | 235.67  | 207.96  | — |
| 15 Util                   | 116.47  | 116.98  | 115.30  | 115.67  | — |
| 65 S&P                    | 321.22  | 323.29  | 317.22  | 322.89  | — |

|                    | High   | Low    | Close  |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 42S Industria's .. | 133.33 | 133.96 | 132.55 |

|     |           |        |        |        |
|-----|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 22  | Railroads | 41.53  | 42.43  | 41.21  |
| 55  | Utilities | 57.63  | 58.58  | 58.96  |
| 533 | Stocks    | 177.53 | 176.84 | 178.22 |

**NYSE Index**

|            | High  | Low   | Close |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE Index | 44.57 | 43.96 | 44.17 |

|                   |       |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Indus:Flats ..... | 73.49 | 73.10 | 73.49 |
| Transportation .. | 43.93 | 43.53 | 43.93 |
| Utility .....     | 41.21 | 41.03 | 41.13 |

|               |       |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Finance ..... | 80.24 | 79.87 | 80.06 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.

|               | Shares | Buy     | Sales   | % |
|---------------|--------|---------|---------|---|
| Jan. 22 ..... |        | 348,361 | 498,170 | 3 |
| Jan. 12 ..... |        | 299,567 | 492,072 | 2 |

|         |         |         |   |
|---------|---------|---------|---|
| Jan. 17 | 331,020 | 417,063 | 2 |
| Jan. 16 | 352,534 | 488,208 | 4 |

\*These totals are included in sales figures

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## European Gold Market

JAN. 23, 1973

|                   |       |       |   |
|-------------------|-------|-------|---|
| London .....      | 65.20 | 65.20 | U |
| Zurich .....      | 65.10 | 65.20 | + |
| Paris (12.5 bil.) | 65.12 | 64.77 | + |

**Eurodollars**

| JAN. 22, 1973 |     |     |  |
|---------------|-----|-----|--|
|               | Bid | Ask |  |

|           |     |        |        |   |
|-----------|-----|--------|--------|---|
| Day Fix   | ... | 6 1/2  | 6 3/8  | + |
| One Month | ... | 6 3/16 | 6 5/16 | + |

|                |        |         |   |
|----------------|--------|---------|---|
| Months .....   | 6 1/4  | 6 3/8   | + |
| Months .....   | 6 3/4  | 6 1/2   | + |
| One Year ..... | 6 9/16 | 6 17/16 | + |

---

***New Highs and Low***

|           |            |              |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Icon Lab  | Marriott   | Schlumberger |
| OilPal pf | Nat Chemsh | SidOil Inc   |

|             |             |           |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| orning Glas | NoNG 5.80pf | TexGasTr  |
| ousins Mig  | NSPw 8.80pf | TexGif in |
| en Banc     | Philip Morr | WhitCn p  |
| NW 5.75pf   | Robins AH   |           |
| BM          | Schrng Pgh  |           |

.... NEW LOWS-64.. ....

|           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| irco Inc  | Donnelley | Phil Subr |
| son's Cos | 55.50     | Plt 100   |

|           |            |           |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| AF Inc    | ledNa Mtg  | SiLouSanf |
| mrep Corp | FMC Corp   | Schaefer  |
| me Corp   | Est. McKen | ShdGel    |

|            |              |          |
|------------|--------------|----------|
| Co Corp    | For McKess   | SbdCstL  |
| ath Ind    | Franklin Mt  | Seafre   |
| air Howeff | Fruent Corp  | legel Hi |
| air John   | GAF Co pf    | Simmons  |
| bbble Brks | GenPart Inc  | Skages C |
| iff Finl   | Gen Steel    | Sonesta  |
| nc Inc     | Gerber Pd    | Sou Pac  |
| art-Feed   | Gleason Wks  | Technion |
| anne Int   | Guldrill Inc | Telonee  |



**COMPLANT Invest in  
Portugal through**



# The



# bank squeeze





## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

(Members of the Stock Exchange of Melbourne Ltd.)

1











# Foreman Batters Frazier in 2 to Win Heavy Title

## Champion Floored 6 Times Before Referee Halts Fight

By Red Smith.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23 (AP).—Under Caribbean skies that had never witnessed anything remotely like it, big George Foreman smashed Joe Frazier to the floor six times last night and on the heavyweight championship of the world in 10 minutes 35 seconds.

Arthur Mercante, the referee, stopped the uneven match with Frazier on his feet but hardly in the contest.

Frazier came out on the attack, the first bell but after pushing him off several times Foreman began to land solidly. Suddenly, a right uppercut dropped Frazier to the canvas. He got up immediately but was in trouble and a second uppercut brought him to his knees. A storm of rights followed and a third right flattened Frazier at the bell.

A right brought the fourth knockdown early in the second round. A left produced another

and the referee stopped it when Frazier went down for the sixth time.

A crowd of 38,000, substantially more than had been anticipated, paid \$412,000 to see one of the most startling upsets in two and a half centuries of heavyweight title matches. Frazier, making his 10th defense of the title New York State conferred on him in 1968 and his third since he whipped the former champion, Muhammad Ali, in 1971, had been favored at 1 to 3 in the betting shops here.

Foreman, unbeaten in 37 fights and author of 34 knockouts since he won the Olympic heavyweight title in 1968, had been recognized as Joe's most formidable opponent since Ali but most boxing men doubted that he could stand up under the ceaseless pressure of a characteristic Frazier attack. They'll never know now whether they were right or wrong, for Joe never got a chance to apply pressure. Looking rather thick

in the middle at 214 pounds, the champion tried to "come out smoking" but Foreman used his greater size and longer reach to smother the fire. At 6 feet 3 inches, the challenger had three and a half inches in height and a five-inch advantage in reach.

Reaching out with both hands, he fended off Frazier's early rushes, turning the champion aside. Then he sank a hook deep into Joe's body, and the crowd had the first hint of what was in store. In a moment Foreman was moving forward, using both hands with authority. Even so, there was an instant of shocked silence when an uppercut sent Frazier sprawling.

"On that first shot to the body I saw him wince," Foreman said later, "and I knew I'd get him."

The champion got to his feet immediately and resumed his jiggling style, both hands high, as soon as Mercante completed the mandatory eight-count. By now there was a bedlam in National Stadium, a tiny outdoor arena built for track and field. Sure of his power, Foreman forced Frazier into the champion's corner, brought up another uppercut to the chin, and Joe sank slowly to his knees.

He rolled over, pushed himself up, and took two or three staggering steps while Mercante counted the count. This time George was on him hungrily. The challenger pumped both hands to the head, and just as the bell ended the first round, a straight right put Frazier flat on his back.

Under the rules here a fighter cannot be saved by the bell. The count continues after the round ends and he must get up inside 10 seconds. Joe was dragging himself to his feet at five and Mercante stopped counting at six.

Second Like First

Frazier's seconds could have saved themselves their frantic ministrations between rounds. The second was barely under way when a short right sent Frazier on a little wobbly walk. He shuffled unsteadily to his right, hands down, and as he passed, Foreman nailed him on the left ear. Down went the champion for the fourth time.

Again he beat the count. He wobbled into the ropes where Foreman slugged his head again and again. When Joe crumbled for the fifth time, it was a left that dropped him. A moment earlier, Mercante had pushed Foreman off and warned him for shoving Frazier. "But I was determined to keep chasing him," George said later, "no matter what."

He chased him. He caught him. He nailed him with one last right, and Mercante had had enough.

Talking a trifle thickly because of a cut about an inch and a half long under his lower lip, Frazier blamed his pride. He said he hadn't realized how strong Foreman was, should have tried to bob and move away, but "my pride wouldn't let me." After the second knockdown, Joe said, the challenger simply overpowered him.

Beaten for the first time in 30 professional fights, Frazier said he would take a couple of months off. "I'll be back," he said.

Chances are he was thinking of the millions of dollars his manager, Yank Durham, had talked about whenever anybody mentioned a second bout with Ali, who split a \$5-million purse with Joe the first time. Now demand for a rematch will fade, and the long face on Angelo Dundee showed that Muhammad's little trainer realized it.

Foreman finished sweating, but not much more heavily than the ringwalkers, sweltering under floodlights on an evening when the thermometer reached the low 80s.

Flag Bearer

Foreman is a 6-foot-3, 217-pound athletic marvel who came to boxing strictly by accident—and largely against his will—and who fought his first fight in June 1967, a first-round knockout in the Parks Diamond Belt tournament at Pleasanton, Calif. He was a gold medalist in the Olympic Games at Mexico City, an honor won four years previously in Tokyo by Frazier.

Most American fans will remember George as the black who, after beating the favored Russian, Iona Chupin, for the gold medal, took out a small American flag and waved it as he drooled the ring.

The gesture was particularly significant because it was a time of racial strife in America, and only days before, U.S. athletes John Carlos and Tommie Smith made a black-gloved salute from the victory stand in the Olympic Stadium.

"I had planned to do it all along and the other things had nothing to do with it," Foreman said later. "I am an American. I was proud to represent my country."

Foreman, in working for Frazier fight, refused to sound off with brash predictions, although he said he would win.

"Heavyweight champions last only two or three years," he said. "Frazier's had his term. Now it's my time."

Frazier appeared to be irked

Miss Mir Breaks Leg in Training

CHAMONIX, France, Jan. 23 (AP).—Isabelle Mir, a veteran of the French ski team, fractured a bone in her right leg today while training for the Kandahar races.

Mrs. Mir, who has not been able to capture a top placing this year, fell about a third of the way down the downhill run and rolled over several times. She was taken by helicopter to the Chamonix Hospital where physicians said that she would probably be out for the rest of the season.

WHA Results

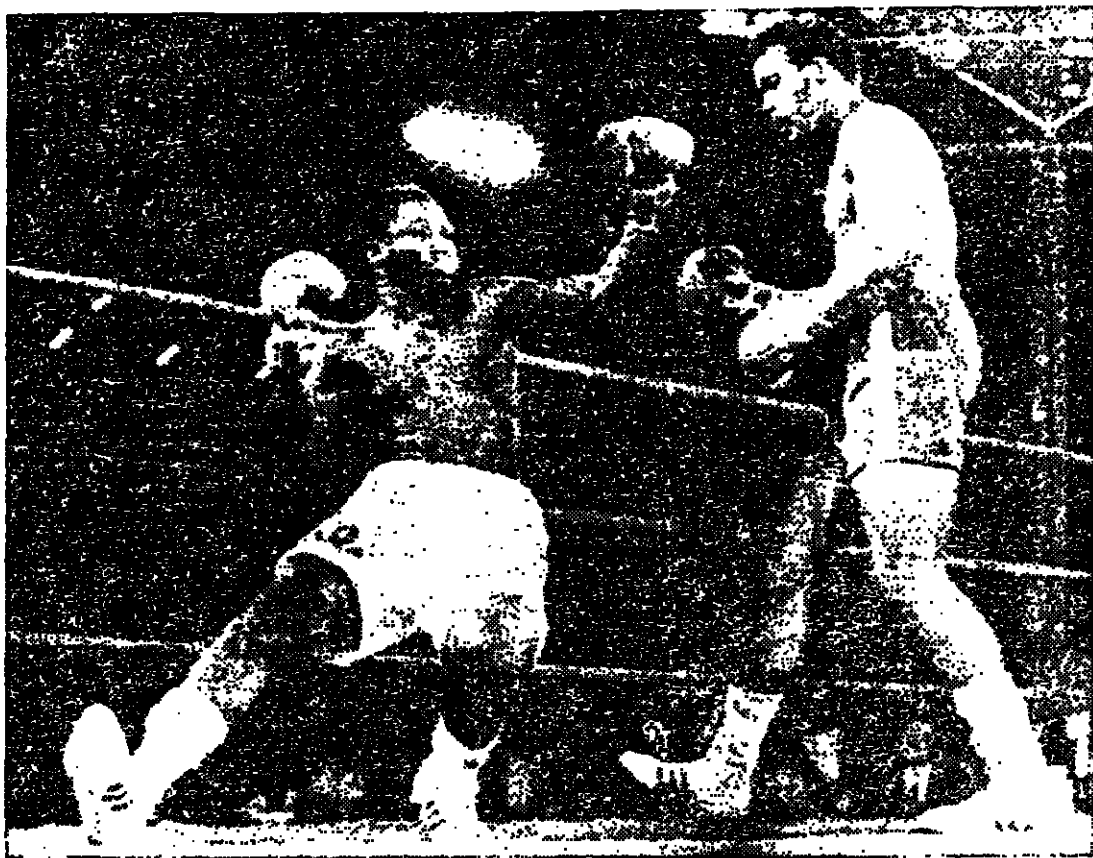
Monday's Games

Alberta 6, Chicago 1 (Foster, Hicke, Anderson, Joyal, Perkins, Walker, Murray).

Minnesota 2, New York 2 (Ryan, Speck, Elliott, Laughon, Bradley).

Italy Has Soccer Fans

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP).—With soccer games decreasing in most European countries, attendance in Italy showed an increase of 90,000 fans after 15 rounds, the midway point.



THE END IS NEAR—George Foreman, in photo left, connects with punch in second round that puts Joe Frazier to canvas for sixth and final time before the bout is halted by referee, while in photo on right Frazier begins his fall from Foreman's final blow.

## For the Heavyweight Ruler, Champions Are Not Forever

By Will Grimsley

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23 (AP).—Quiet, introspective George Foreman doesn't consider the world heavyweight boxing championship something a man seizes as a personal prize and gleats over.

"It's borrowed," the big, strapping son of a Texas construction worker said after upsetting Joe Frazier before a hysterical crowd in this lush, tropical metropolis discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498.

"The title is borrowed from the people and must be given back," Foreman added. "All won it and kept it in trust for the people, then Frazier won it and did the same."

"I plan to take advantage of it while I can, treat everybody good, and when it's time to give it up, I'll do so, smiling."

Many said George Foreman was not a legitimate challenger. That he climbed a step-ladder of bumps to his unbeaten record of 37 victories, 34 by knockout, and avoided meeting contenders such as Argentina's Oscar Bonavena, and Americans Jimmy Ellis and Jerry Quarry.

Foreman's ears rang from the jibes, but he never reacted. He simply listened to the advice of his peppy little manager, Dick Sadler, and waited for Sadler to tell him when he should commit himself.

"We'll take the big fight when we're ready," Sadler had said, patiently waiting for the shot at the title and the big payday.

That day came yesterday, in the middle of a soccer stadium on a West Indian island where rum and bananas are the major products.

Foreman is a 6-foot-3, 217-pound athletic marvel who came to boxing strictly by accident—and largely against his will—and who fought his first fight in June 1967, a first-round knockout in the Parks Diamond Belt tournament at Pleasanton, Calif. He was a gold medalist in the Olympic Games at Mexico City, an honor won four years previously in Tokyo by Frazier.

Most American fans will remember George as the black who, after beating the favored Russian, Iona Chupin, for the gold medal, took out a small American flag and waved it as he drooled the ring.

The gesture was particularly significant because it was a time of racial strife in America, and only days before, U.S. athletes John Carlos and Tommie Smith made a black-gloved salute from the victory stand in the Olympic Stadium.

"I had planned to do it all along and the other things had nothing to do with it," Foreman said later. "I am an American. I was proud to represent my country."

Foreman, in working for Frazier fight, refused to sound off with brash predictions, although he said he would win.

"Heavyweight champions last only two or three years," he said. "Frazier's had his term. Now it's my time."

Frazier appeared to be irked

by Foreman's quiet confidence and repeatedly tried to draw the challenger into a shouting match similar to his tongue battles with Muhammad Ali, but Foreman refused to grab the bait.

Talks With Fists

At the weigh-in preceding last night's fight, Frazier glowered at Foreman and said:

"I'm gonna sit you on the ground, George." Foreman turned away without a word.

"I don't like people going around saying I'm the greatest," "I'm the king," George said, in apparent reference to the boastful Ali. "Nobody's got a right to make that claim."

Foreman's modesty and humility apparently are the outgrowth of his humble beginning.

Born in Marshall, Texas, he was one of seven children of a railroad construction worker who had to scrape to support his family. The Foremans later moved to Houston.

"I was a sort of dead end kid," Foreman reminisces. "I dropped out of junior high school and roamed the streets, getting into various kinds of mischief. The cops were after me all the time."

"Once, I broke 300 windows without getting caught. But the next week I was walking down the street with a rock in my hand and next thing I knew they were hauling me into the station."

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The next year, he was assigned to the parks job corps center in Pleasanton, Calif., 40 miles east of Oakland. There he qualified as an electronics assembler and earned his high school equivalency degree.

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Broadus found him and got him a pair of tennis shoes. George was assigned to fight in a local meet. He didn't show up. Then, he finally fought in a Parks Diamond Belt tournament and won the title.

His amateur title carried him to the San Francisco Examiner's Golden Gloves junior division heavyweight title, the national Golden Gloves and the national Amateur Athletic Union championships. He won some and lost some and carried a 16-4 record into the Mexico City games.

Careful Guidance

The Olympic triumph was his springboard. He put his affairs in the hands of Sadler, a veteran trainer and manager, who moved to Sadler's home town, Hayward, Calif.

George's father, J. D., and mother and brothers continue to live in Houston. George married Adrienne a year ago. They have one child, a daughter, born in early January.

George hasn't seen his offspring.

"I'm the luckiest man in the world," he said. "I go around the street and the time smiling. But I never forget one thing."

"The heavyweight title is borrowed—I know I'll have to give it back some day."

George is only 24, and he hasn't quit growing, and he may not give it back too soon.

End Didn't Come Soon Enough for Winner

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23 (AP).—"I didn't want to hurt him any more, I kept begging Yancey Durham to stop it," the new world heavyweight champion, George Foreman, kept repeating last night in the chaos of his dressing room.

Foreman had just stunned the boxing world by flooring Joe Frazier six times and stopping him at 1:35 of the second round.

"I just kept throwing punches—I had to do my job," Foreman said, in a voice so low that he could hardly be heard above the din.

"But I could see Joe was hurt and I hoped I wouldn't have to hurt him any more. He has been a great champion and I respect him very much."

"After the first knockdown in the second round, I looked over at Yancey (Foreman's manager) in the corner, and with my eyes begged him to stop it. He didn't do it."

"I had to keep hitting—but I kept waiting and looking at the corner, hoping it would end."

A crowd of about 100 policemen and state militia, carrying protective shields, night sticks and shotguns, guarded around the door of Foreman's dressing room.

Foreman was peppered with questions about his future fight plans. Would he fight Frazier again? Would his next fight be against Muhammad Ali?

There is no return contract to fight Frazier.

"I am not thinking about any big fights now," he said. "All I want to do is stay still a while and appreciate what I have done, what God has let me do."

Foreman, unmarked but sweating profusely, sat on a small wooden bench with his manager, Dick Sadler, beside him as they answered questions.

"I am just happy that God gave me the intelligence and strength to win this championship," he said softly. "God told me I would be champion. I knew all the time that I would. Now I want to thank God and all the people who have supported me."

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"I am not thinking about any big fights now," he said. "All I want to do is stay still a while and appreciate what I have done, what God has let me do."

"Then, I want to go all around the country—to Houston and to other cities—and talk to the kids. I want to tell them they can be anything they want, if they try."

"I am not the greatest fighter in the world. There are many young boys, strong and smart, who can do what I have done, and more. They just have to have confidence, and be told they can do it. That's what I want to do."

Asked what he thought might have been the punch that gave him control of the fight, Foreman said it was a right hand to Frazier's body early in the opening round.

"I hit him and I saw him wince," he added. "A strange expression came over his face. I knew then I could beat him. It was just a matter of when."

The new titleholder said both his manager, Sadler, and former featherweight champion Sandy Saddler told him to go out punching.

"I did," he said. "I was determined to keep throwing punches. Even when I missed, I knew I had to keep coming in throwing punches."

Foreman, who was carried from the ring to his dressing room on the shoulders of friends in the fashion of a winning football coach, said he felt he was inspired to take the title.

"I had a strange chill come over me," he said. "It was as if I was ordained to do it."

"But I am just taking office. There will be others coming along to take my title when I have reached the end. That's the way it goes. Now I must live on borrowed time."

perhaps a marginal advantage for Bayern and Beckenbauer, who will thus know what they have to do in the return at home.

The Juventus vs. Ujpest Doxa tie is also fascinating. Italian football is virtually in mourning at the moment after the wreckage of the All-Star national team stacked with Juventus players against Turkey, in Naples. A World Cup eliminator, the game

ended in a 0-0 draw, the Italian forwards being quite unable to throw off the shackles of a dour, packed, well-organized Turkish defense. The strange lack of heading ability of the tall Giorgio Chinaglia, Lazio's center forward, and the fading form of Gigi Riva were all too obvious. Italy must play the return in Turkey next month, but with a home game to come against the Swiss, they still have a good chance of qualifying ultimately.

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The match between Dynamo Kiev and Real Madrid is most intriguing. Both are fine teams which are somewhat over the hill. Kiev, however, has found a revitalizing new striker in the fair-haired Blukhin, while Muntjan, in midfield, seems to have regained some of his 1970 World Cup form. Kiev's depth of reserve strength, too, remains formidable. Real will be looking to those battle-hardened figures, Pirri and Amancio, to pull it through, but Real may narrowly fail.

As a result, Wilt Chamberlain, who finished second in the balloting for the All-Star starting assignments, will open at center, and the extra place on the roster vacated by Abdul-Jabbar will be filled by Bob Love of the Chicago Bulls. Barry's place will be taken by Connie Hawkins of Phoenix.

Barry suffered a badly sprained ankle and other leg injuries in the last game he played, Sunday at Milwaukee. He came here on crutches, tried to work out yesterday and left when he found he couldn't.

West and Thurmond, also bothered by leg injuries, were not present yesterday but had not been declared out of action. West stayed in Los Angeles for further treatment.

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Derby County Escapes Early Soccer Meeting With Ajax

LONDON, Jan. 23 (REUTERS).—When recently talking to Johan Cruyff, Ajax's brilliant center forward, I said that Derby County was probably good enough to reach the final of the European Cup, provided it could avoid Ajax in the draw. Cruyff smiled and said he agreed that Derby was not yet good enough to beat Ajax.

Now the draw for the quarter-finals has been made and the two teams have indeed avoided each other. Derby County has been much more kindly treated than was its English predecessor, Arsenal, a year ago. Arsenal drew Ajax and promptly went out. Derby has drawn the experienced but unsensational Czechs, Spartak Trnava, a much less formidable foe, on paper, than their opponents in the previous round, Benfica.

Ajax has drawn Bayern Munich, just about the most spectacular pairing you could have asked for or imagined. It is Beckenbauer against Cruyff. Muller against Keizer, a meeting of the two great club teams which practice total football, each of which has an attacking, ultra-mobile sweeper. For if Beckenbauer does the job for Bayern, then his fellow West German, Horst Blankenburg, much less creative and elegant but full of vigor, does it for Ajax.

When the teams met in exhibition matches before the season began, Ajax came out far ahead, thrashing Bayern in Munich, beating them rather less easily in Amsterdam. But exhibitions tend always to be a poor guide, and besides, something depressingly

major has happened since then. Ajax has played Independiente for the world club title, and Cruyff has been kicked on the ankle by Miroslav. With Cruyff playing and full fit, Ajax would win again. Without him and his inspiration, his electric descents on goal, Muller and his goals would have the better of the argument. The first leg takes place in Amsterdam this time,

perhaps a marginal advantage for Bayern and Beckenbauer, who will thus know what they have to do in the return at home.

The Juventus vs. Ujpest Doxa tie is also fascinating. Italian football is virtually in mourning at the moment after the wreckage of the All-Star national team stacked with Juventus players against Turkey, in Naples. A World Cup eliminator, the game

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## Pride, Challenger Hurt Loser Who Won't Quit

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 23 (AP).—"I knew George Foreman was big and strong, but I didn't realize he was that strong," said deposed heavyweight champion Joe Frazier last night after being stopped for the first time in his boxing career.

"I started to fight back when I should have bobbed and weaved," Frazier said. "I was anxious to get at him. I should have laid back and let my head clear."

Frazier sat on a bench in his dressing room, blood running down his chin from a cut lip. He wiped thoughts of retirement.

"I'm going to take some time

off and enjoy myself," he said. "I will be back."

"We have future plans, but we're not going to tell the press," Yancey Durham, Frazier's manager, said angrily.

Frazier, who fought only little-known Terry Daniels and Ron Stander since decisioning former champion Muhammad Ali in March, 1971, said his inactivity had little bearing on his loss.

"I feel what happened tonight would have happened no matter how many guys I had fought," he said, his face only marked by the cut lip despite the powerful blows Foreman punished him with.



Observer

# Another Energy Crisis

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—We had heard about the energy crisis, of course, but had not expected it to strike so close to home. You never do. It's always the other fellows' neighborhood that will get it, you tell yourself.

But — we — there it was, Bill Simpson. Just two doors down. "Cuss what the children said, bubbling with the joy of some wonderful bad news to welcome daddy home from work. Mr. Simpson won't get out of bed."

"Rush, children," said Livia, showing television into their little mouths to quiet them. "You'll alarm your father unnecessarily."

"What is it, Livia? Give it to me straight."

"Bill Simpson didn't get out of bed this morning," she said. "It's the energy crisis, Livia!"

"Hush," she said. "The children can hear over the television when the commercials aren't on."

We went to see him, Myra, Bill's wife, asked us not to discuss anything that would cause him to be worried. He had a right to be, because he hadn't any energy for thinking.

"Bill, you old son-of-a-gun! Quit playing games and get out of that bed!"

"It's no use," Bill murmured. "The old fuel is all burnt out, fella."

"Don't try to tell me that, Bill. Just yesterday I saw you kicking the bedbeaters out of the radiator grill on your car."

Bill said that kicking the car was

what had finally finished him. Yesterday morning it had refused to start. Bill realized it would have to be towed to the shop where the mechanic would prescribe a major motor tune-up and a new water pump at a cost of \$143.77.

"I suddenly knew with inner irrefutable certainty that I no longer had enough energy left to carry that additional \$143.77," Bill said. "I spent my last drop in those kicks to the grill, and crawled right up here to bed."

For 40 years Bill had sought tirelessly for new sources of energy to replace the vast drain on his reserves made by constantly rising prices and the inexorable demands of a society which required him to behave with fashionably youthful vigor at an age when his muscularity was fast failing and his natural exuberance rapidly depleting. He was now an empty tank.

Bill's greater tax incentives—perhaps through an energy depletion allowance—he would undoubtedly have been spurred to press the search for new energy.

Instead, the country had been content to drain him dry.

Later, several of us from the neighborhood met to discuss the problem. We were aware, and said so, of our personal obligation to serve the oil and gas industry of America, which had itself been complaining of an "energy crisis" for several months past.

From our long experience of the oil and gas industry of America, we knew what was coming: an increase in oil and gas prices.

To fulfill our responsibility to provide the oil and gas companies of America with an ample supply of ready bill payers at a time when industry was reaching unheard-of peaks, we would have to redouble our search for more energy, especially considering how much more energy was being required merely to obtain energy-rich beer.

Just sitting there, all together, thinking about it made us all very, very tired, but nobody had the energy to admit it out loud.

# Editing The Diaries of Edmund Wilson

By McCandlish Phillips

NEW YORK (NYT)—Prof. Leon Edel, the literary scholar and biographer, has been appointed editor of the diaries and journals of the late Edmund Wilson, the critic.

Edel, who was named in Wilson's will as the man for the job, won a Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award in 1963 for his biography of Henry James, the novelist. The handwritten journals, most of them inscribed in a small, precise script on lined sheets bound between black covers, were kept by Wilson more or less regularly from October, 1918, almost to the time of his death last June 12 at the age of 77.

They will be issued in a series of five or six thick volumes by Farrar Straus & Giroux at a rate of about one every 13 months, starting early in 1974.

The firm has reached a contractual agreement with Wilson's widow, Elena Thornton Wilson, who is her husband's literary executor, and with Edel. The New Yorker magazine has obtained, again at Wilson's instance, first refusal on all the journals and it will run extensive excerpts from the first volume in the fall.

The critic was pre-eminent in his time, able to cross languages and cultures in his prodigious scrutiny of letters, and his papers constitute a prospective landmark in modern literary history.

"The journals are not only literary, they are enormously personal," according to Roger Straus Jr., president of the publishing house, who would not permit excerpts from them to be quoted. "They are very strong, showing a side of Wilson that has been little known. He goes into depth on his relations with people, people he was in love with or fond of or whom he had adventures with, not in any illicit sense, though there is that, too, you know, explicit sexual matters. He does not just say that he had sex with somebody and let it go at that."

Edel, who gave the journals a broad perusal this fall, said it was not Wilson's desire "that I should handle his stuff as if it was sacred text."

"Edmund would be the last person in the world to want any sort of squeamishness or censorship in the editing," he said. "The journals contain a great deal of observation," Edel said, including "accounts



Leon Edel, chosen by Edmund Wilson as editor of his diaries.

of parties, what he ate, visits to various parts of the country, bits of reporting, sketches of some of the greatest people of our time, the way he saw Camelot (the John F. Kennedy administration). "He always wrote about the way people talk. He wrote on the popular music of the '20s."

Edel described them as "good solid journals on lined paper, nearly all written in pencil in what is like a ledger book, though it's not; it's just an ordinary hardcover scribbler."

For Edel, recent months have had something of the character of a canal transit from one ocean of literary wealth and endeavor to the next.

His initially modest biographical undertaking on James, which he had guessed might take three years, stretched out over 20 years and ended last year with the publication of the fifth and final volume.

Edel will now turn from one cast of literary characters—including Turgenev, Flaubert, Zola, Maupassant, Tolstoy, George Eliot, and, as he put it, "the major and minor Victorians, down through the Edwardians to the nascent Bloomsbury group"—to another, not less celebrated, including F. Scott Fitzgerald, Edna St. Vincent Millay, E. E. Cummings, Ernest Hemingway, Dorothy Parker, Mary McCarthy and Robert Lowell.

## Seminar at Princeton

He will proceed also from a man he never met, whose times he had not lived through, to a man he counted a friend, whose times are very much his own.

Edel will do an introduction to each volume of the journals and he will write "a long biographical essay" on Wilson for the first volume.

Their friendship began in 1952 when they took overlapping engagements in the Gauss Lectures at Princeton.

## Bridge Falls in Spain

TOLEDO, Spain, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A 90-year-old stone bridge that carried most of the tourist traffic to and from the medieval city of Toledo collapsed today, police said. No vehicles were on the 100-year bridge when parts of it crashed, for unknown reasons, into the Degollada rivulet 80 feet below.

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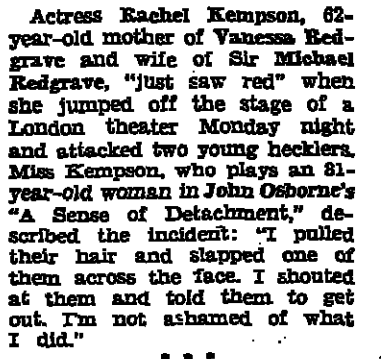
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# PEOPLE: Rachel Kempson Takes on Hecklers



Rachel Kempson, 62-year-old mother of Vanessa Redgrave and wife of Sir Michael Redgrave, "just saw red" when she jumped off the stage of a London theater Monday night and attacked two young hecklers. Miss Kempson, who plays an 81-year-old woman in John Osborne's "A Sense of Deceit," described the incident: "I pulled their hair and slapped one of them across the face. I shouted at them and told them to get out. I'm not ashamed of what I did."

It turns out that one member of the fox-hunting party attended by Princess Anne and Lord Phillips over the weekend is a member of the Council of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is Richard Meade, also a member of Britain's Olympic equestrian team.

UP AND ABOUT: The Duchess of Windsor, 76, on Monday, for the first time since she broke her hip after slipping on a rug at her home Jan. 8. The duchess walked around her suite at the American Hospital in suburban Neuilly and went out for lunch, friends said.

Howard Hughes was "able to satisfy the immigration officer about his nationality, identity and means," which he entered Britain without a valid passport three weeks ago. Home Office Under Secretary David Lane told the House of Commons. Lane was answering a question posed by Labor MP Tom Dwyer. He said that when Hughes and his party arrived at Gatwick Airport, they were allowed to pass through immigration in private aircraft at night. Immigration procedures were carried out on board the jet.

Two music publishers have filed a suit in New York seeking more than a million dollars in actual and punitive damages from John Lennon and Yoko Ono. The publishers, Northern Songs Ltd. and Madmen Music Inc., both of England and the United States, say that Lennon violated a 1965 agreement granting the plaintiffs exclusive rights to his compositions. The agreement also covered songs written in collaboration with the suits, and would include those he wrote with his wife. Among the songs

in dispute: "Sunday, Bloody Sunday," "The Luck of the Irish," "Angela," and "Woman is the Nigger of the World."

The Swiss cheese crisis, a *Socialist* Press writer, John Vincent reports from Geneva, over the shortage of gruyere, the base for snacks and fondue, is distinctly Swiss in character and probably not the kind that would trouble nations with mo people and fewer cows. Vincent says Hans Gutknecht, a member of the Bernese Cantonal parliament, said there were two signs of the crisis: First, young Swiss want to become cheese makers and produce find it difficult to get foreign labor because of strict immigration laws. Second, a surplus of cheese and other milk products led to government limitations on the production of milk four years ago. Had they ever considered making the holes bigger? Gutknecht, of the question, Gerard Doregon, a supplier of the town of Bulle. "Maybe, when there else in the world where they make some industrial milk and regulate the size of the holes like automobile tires—unthinkable in Switzerland."

Every once and a while, package or letter arrives from where 10, 20 or 30 years later. Peter McNamara, of Paris, received a letter three months after arriving in Paris on Jan. 19, 1943, postmarked April 16, 1973, from Lauderdale, Fla.

—S. JUSTICE